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ABOUT

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1916 CLOTH EDITION

CANADIAN FACTS PUBLISHING CO.

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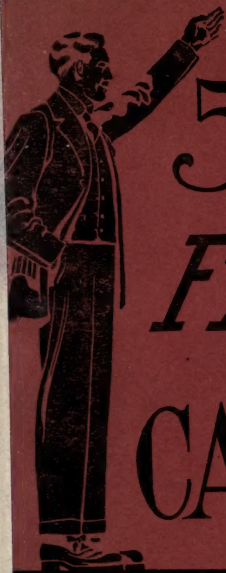
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ABOUT
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MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

The Canadian Government commandeered 15,000,000 bushels of wheat in November, 1915.

Duty collected, 1914-15, \$79,205,910; 1913-14, \$107,180,578.

During the year 1914, insurance business other than fire or life was carried on in Canada by 71 companies—26 Canadian, 13 British, and 32 United States. Thirty of these companies also transacted fire insurance.

Operating mileage in Canada of 8 express companies, 36,648.

Capitalization of the 4 Canadian companies, \$4,842,200.

Gross earnings, \$12,646,451; operating expenses, \$6 246,632; express privileges, \$6,016,364, leaving net balance of \$383,455.

Canada has more than a billion dollars invested in Canadian factories.

Trades unionism in Canada by groups of industries: Railroad employees, 24.9 per cent.; other transportation and navigation trades, 8; building trades, 18.9; metal, 8.6; mining and quarrying, 8.7; clothing, boot and shoe trades, 7; printing trades, 4.7; personal service and amusement trades, 8.2; all other trades and general labor, 10.7.

Canada consumes 40,000,000 pounds of tea a year—average of 5 lbs. per head of population; 1 lb. per head in United States.

Canada has 1,575 publications, viz.: 150 dailies, 7 tri-weeklies, 45 semi-weeklies, 1,065 weeklies, 40 bi-weeklies or semi-monthlies, 250 monthlies, 3 bi-monthlies, 18 quarterlies.

Canada's penitentiaries have a population of nearly 2,000; 1,044 prisoners were released on parole during 1914-15 from penitentiaries, prisons, jails and reformatories, of whom 10 per cent. forfeited their lives.

Since inception of the Parole Act 15 years ago, 6,540 have been released on parole, of whom only 418, or 6.4 per cent., forfeited their licenses.

Canada has several great national parks in the mountain region.

The first Canadian Historic park is the Fort Howe National Park, at St. John, N.B., commemorating the site of old Fort Howe.

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MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

Britains' drink bill, for 1914, £164,463,000 (£166,681,000 in 1913).

Canadian exports per capita (year ending Oct. 1, 1915), \$70, compared as for United States, \$35.

Shipowners in the Dominion have been quick to avail themselves of wireless facilities, 98 per cent. of the vessels adapted to the equipment of wireless telegraphy having been fitted with the Marconi system.

Number of Joint Stock Companies incorporated under "The Companies' Act," from April 1st, 1915, to 30th September, 1915, 350, with total capitalization of \$53,182,400. Supplementary Letters Patent were issued to 28 existing companies, of which 6 increased their capital stock \$9,595,000; 6 decreased their capital stock \$3,425,000; the remaining 16 were granted Supplementary Letters Patent for various objects. 278 charters and supplementary charters issued during first half of fiscal year.

The total capitalization of new companies, and the increased capital of existing companies amounted to \$59,352,400.

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1916 WAS CANADA'S GREATEST YEAR.

SOME OF CANADA'S INVESTED BILLIONS.

Farm values	\$4,231,000,000
Industrial Capital	1,250,000,000
Railways (steam & electric)	1,955,000,000
Fisheries Capital	27,500,000
Mines Plants Capital	108,000,000
Express Companies, Capital	4,500,000
Telegraphs, Capital	202,000,000
Telephone Capital	250,000,000
Canals, capital expenditure	107,000,000
Waterworks, value estimated	150,000,000

Estimated total \$8,365,000,000

SOME OF CANADA'S PRODUCTIVE VALUES.

Field Crops, 1915.....	\$ 800,000,000
Fisheries	31,264,631
Forests	176,672,000
Mining	128,475,499
Dairying (est.)	100,000,000
Fruit (est.)	25,000,000
Fur trade (est.)	2,000,000
Total	\$1,253,412,130

AGRICULTURAL FACTS

(INCLUDING DAIRY AND LIVE STOCK.)

Canada's 1915 harvest was the most bountiful in her history, making new records for quantity, quality and value.

Wheat yield estimate, 376,303,600 bushels, worth \$312,569,400; or 215,023,600 bushels more than in 1914. Average yield per acre, 28.98 bushels; 1914, 15.67.

Oats is Canada's greatest crop. 520,103,000 bushels in 1915; worth \$176,894,700. Yield in 1914, 313,078,000 bushels.

Other principal crops: Barley, 53,331,300 bushels; worth \$26,704,700. Rye, 2,394,100 bushels; worth \$1,899,900. Peas, 3,478,850 bushels; worth \$5,730,700.

The total yield of all field and root crops reached the record of 10,194,609,250 bushels.

"Canada alone can supply enough wheat, over and above her own needs, to feed the whole British and French armies."—C. C. James.

Canada had, in 1911, 711,681 occupiers of land, or farm holdings, as against 544,688 in 1901, ten years ago, the increase of 30 per cent. being mainly in the Canadian West.

Canada's Government will spend \$10,000,000 in aid of agricultural instruction. 1915-16 allotment, \$900,000, viz.: Ontario, \$266,013; Quebec, \$215,310; Saskatchewan, \$68,011; Nova Scotia, \$68,001; Manitoba, \$64,421; British Columbia, \$58,265; Alberta, 56,528; New Brunswick, \$54,308; Prince Edward Island, \$29,138; Veterinary College, \$20,000. Total, \$900,000.

Canada's total tilled area, 1915, 37,263,000 acres; 1914, 33,440,075 acres.

A one-day shipping record of grain was made on November 30, 1915, from Fort William, of 7,464,000 bushels, in 31 boats.

The largest cargo of grain ever carried by any vessel in Canada was 476,315 bushels in the "Grant Morden," Dec., 1915.

The quality of Canadian grain crops at time of harvest, 1915, measured against a standard of 100 representing good well headed, well filled, well saved and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, etc., superior to that of last 5-year average.

World's wheat crop estimate, 1915, 2,064,876,000 bushels; Canada, with 376,303,600 bushels, comes third.

Canada's 543 flour mills have daily capacity of 111,865 barrels. Ontario leads with 303 mills.

Prairie Provinces have 107 flour mills. Daily capacity, 34 175 barrels.

Wheat Exports, 1914, \$117,719,000; 1915, \$74,293,000. Flour exports, 1914, \$20,581,000; 1915, \$29,610,000.

Largest quantity of wheat and wheat flour previously exported in any one fiscal year was 142,574,000 bushels, in 1913-14. Quantity now estimated as available for export is 85,558,200 bushels in excess of this amount.

Canada's average value of farm land held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling houses, farms, stables and other farm buildings, is \$38.41 per acre. By provinces, the average values of 1914 ranges from \$20 per acre in Alberta to \$150 per acre in British Columbia.

ROOT AND FODDER CROPS.

1915: Total value, \$229,623,000, from 8,980,000 acres, as compared, in 1914, with \$226,227,000 from 9,067,000

Of above total, potatoes, \$35,954,000; turnips, etc., \$16,560,000; hay and clover, \$155,807,000; fodder corn, \$16,999,100; sugar beets, \$891,000; alfalfa, \$3,402,000.

Canada's potato crop, 1915, 62,604,000 bushels; turnips, etc., 64,281,000 bushels; hay and clover, 10,953,000 tons; fodder corn, 3,429,870 tons; sugar beets, 162,000 tons; alfalfa, 261,955 tons.

EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF CANADIAN WHEAT, 1915.

Based on preliminary estimated total yield of. 336,258,000

Bushels.

Average loss in cleaning, and allowance for grain not of merchantable quality, say 10 p. c.....	33,625,800
Total retained for seeding crop of 1916, say 14 million acres, at 1.75 bushel per acre.....	24,500,000
Required for food, say 6.25 bushels per head for a population of 8 millions.....	50,000,000
	<hr/> 108,125,800
Balance available for export.....	228,132,200

Canada's exportable wheat and flour, for 1915-16, may total \$200,000,000.

Canada had, March 1915, 2,813 elevators and 28 warehouses. Capacity, 168,624,000 bushels, more than doubled in 7 years. Capacity in 1900, only 18,329,352 bushels.

The three Northwest Provinces estimated yield of wheat, 304,200,000 bushels, out of 336,258,000, or 90 per cent.; oats, 305,680,000 bushels, out of 481,035,000 or 63

Up to end of October 31, 1915, 12,221,117 lbs. of raw beetroot sugar, equivalent to 11,315,849 lbs. of refined sugar, were obtained in Canada from 48,197 short tons of sugar beetroot.

DAIRYING FACTS.

Canada's dairy products exports, 1914-15, \$22,952,560, viz.: Cheese, \$19,213,501; butter, \$639,625; cream, \$1,836,006; condensed milk, \$1,181,300; casein, \$13,923; fresh milk, \$68,205.

Canada exported, 1914-15, \$3,171,325 of dairy products to United States, as against \$1,948,777 in 1912-13.

Canada's cheese exports, 1880-1915, \$547,410,409; butter exports, \$81,605,163.

Canada's total dairy production, census 1910, \$109,339,934.

Canada's home consumption of dairy products is increasing by \$3,000,000 a year.

Canada's cheese manufacture is declining. Export, 1904, 233,980,716 pounds; 1915, 137,601,661 pounds. Due in part to milk being devoted to other uses.

Canada's increase in cows, decade 1900-1910, was 7 per cent.; milk production, same period, 43 per cent. Average yield of milk, 1900, 2,850 lbs. per cow; 1910, 3,805 lbs.

DAIRYING.—Canada's increase in cows, decade 1900-1910, was 7 per cent.; milk production, same period, 43 per cent. Average yield of milk, 1900, 2,850 pounds per cow; 1910, 3,805 pounds.

Live stock value increase, \$371,250,000, or 150 per cent. Of above, cattle value increase, \$24,755,000, or 14 per cent. Horse value increase, \$260,607,000, or 230 p.c.

Public and private cold storage warehouses in Canada, 1914-15, had about 25,000,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space.

\$82,625 was paid in 1914-15 in creamery cold storage bonuses to 914 creameries, and \$684,754 for cold storage subsidies.

Canada has 3,760 cheese factories and creameries.

LIVE STOCK FACTS.

Number of farm stock in Canada on June 30, 1915, 14,212,662, viz.: Horses, 2,996,099; milk cows, 2,666,846; other cattle, 3,399,155; sheep, 2,038,662; pigs, 3,111,900.

Western Canada had 4,723,143 head of live stock in 1915, viz.: Manitoba, 936,132; Saskatchewan, 1,929,990; Alberta, 1,857,021.

Canada bought, fiscal year 1914-15: Living animals, \$1,228,485; provisions, \$5,935,494; seeds, \$2,364,998; vegetables, \$3,039,359; butter, \$1,678,056; eggs, \$1,005,976.

Canada sold, fiscal year 1914-15: Agricultural exports, \$134,000,000; cattle, \$9,267,534 (185,903); horses, \$1,842,367 (10,413); sheep, \$286,612 (42,832); bacon and hams, \$14,464,913; butter, \$2,724,913; cheese, \$19,213,501; apples, \$2,657,115 (1,117,336 bbls.); grain, \$88,018,283; flour, \$24,610,946.

Exports of beef cattle (finished and unfinished). 1915, 220,000 head; increase of 66,000 over 1914.

Exports of dressed and cured meats, 1915, 186,000,000 lbs., worth \$29,000,000; increase of 100 p.c. over 1914.

Canada's cattle value increase, 10 years, 1901-1911, \$24,755,000, or 14 per cent.

Canada's horse value increase, 10 years, 1901-1911. \$260,607,000, or 230 per cent.

During the past decade, great strides have been taken in the development of the poultry industry in Canada. Canada's poultry population, census of 1911, 20,548,723; total egg production, 123,071,034 doz. Exports of eggs, 92,164 doz. Imports, 2,378,640 doz. Canadians are eating more eggs. Average consumption per capita in 1911, 17 dozen; 13 dozen in 1901; 11 dozen in 1894. Eggs imported, 1913-14, 11,274,108 dozen.

CANADA'S FAR-FLUNG AREA.

Province.	Total Acres.	Square Miles.
Alberta	163,382,400	255,285
British Columbia	227,747,200	355,855
Manitoba	161,172,298	251,832
New Brunswick	17,910,498	27,985
Nova Scotia	13,713,771	21,428
Ontario	260,647,636	407,262
Prince Edward Island.....	1,397,991	2,184
Quebec	452,373,601	706,834
Saskatchewan	161,088,000	251,700
North-West Territories.....	795,023,360	1,242,224
Yukon	132,528,640	207,076
Totals	2,386,985,395	3,729,665

Canada is bounded by three oceans; its 13,000 miles of coast line is nearly equal half circumference of earth.

Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 in area. The United States Canada boundary line is 3,000 miles long; 1,600 by land, 1,400 through water.

Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms and 18 Germanys; twice the size of British India; almost as large as Europe; 18 times size of France; 33 of Italy.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,992 square miles (Canada, 3,729,665; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673).

In 1868, area of the 4 provinces forming Confederation was 662,148 square miles; now Parliament exercises jurisdiction over 3,729,665 square miles in nine provinces.

Canada has one-third of area of British Empire.

Canada's land area, exclusive of the Territories and the Yukon, and excluding swamplands and forests is 1,401,000,000 acres. Thirty-one per cent., or 440,000,000, is fit for cultivation, and of this acreage, only 110,000,000 acres are occupied, and 34,000,000 acres under cultivation.

Canada's eight longest rivers: Mackenzie, 2,525 miles; St. Lawrence, 1,900; Yukon (in Canada), 1,765; Nelson (to head of Bow), 1,660; Saskatchewan (to head of Bow), 1,205; Columbia, total 1,150, in Canada 465; Peace, 1,065; Churchill, 1,000.

Total area of Prairie Provinces, 479,262,438 acres viz.: Manitoba, 161,414,758 acres; Saskatchewan, 155,092,480 acres; Alberta, 162,755,200 acres.

Less than one-tenth of the arable area is under cultivation.

CANADA'S BANKS.

		Changes During Year Ending
	Oct. 31, 1915.	Oct. 31, 1915.
Note circulation.....	\$ 122,782,233	— \$ 1,962,440
Reserve Fund	112,752,333	— 640,041
Demand Deposits	393,042,193	+ 44,309,363
Notice Deposits	701,336,850	+ 41,530,168
Total deposits in Canada....	1,094,379,043	+ 85,839,531
Deposits elsewhere	111,236,345	+ 20,369,451
Current Coin	61,724,773	— 503,717
Dominion Notes	136,223,275	+ 15,200,175
Deps. Central gold reserve...	11,750,000	— 2,000,000
Call loans in Canada.....	74,574,270	+ 4,372,331
Call loans elsewhere.....	120,681,624	+ 39,479,953
Current loans in Canada....	780,785,754	— 35,838,098
Current loans elsewhere.....	49,612,985	+ 7,572,269
Total Liabilities	1,413,362,832	+ 84,508,812
Total Assets	1,657,256,962	+ 79,337,893

Position of banks as on December 31, 1915: Reserve fund, \$115,157,333. Deposits in Canada, \$1,144,680,651, highest on record; outside Canada, \$134,650,183. Current loans in Canada, \$775,517,947.

CENSUS AND POPULATION FACTS.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY PROVINCES.

	1911.	1901.	Increase.	Per sq. m.
Alberta	374,663	73,022	301,641	1.47
British Columbia ...	392,480	178,657	213,823	1.09
Manitoba	455,614	255,211	200,403	6.18
New Brunswick ...	351,889	331,120	20,769	12.61
Nova Scotia	492,338	459,574	32,764	22.98
Ontario	2,523,274	2,182,947	340,261	9.67
P. E. Island.....	93,728	103,259	*9,531	42.91
Quebec	2,003,232	1,548,898	353,814	5.69
Saskatchewan	492,432	91,279	401,153	1.95
Yukon	8,512	27,219	*18,707	
N. W. Territory....	18,481	20,129	*3,178	

Totals 7,206,643 5,371,315 1,835,328 or 34.13%

Canada's estimated population now, 8,075,000.

Of total population of 7,206,643, 3,821,995 are male, and 3,384,648 female.

1911: Rural population, 3,925,502; urban, 3,281,141.

1901: Rural population, 3,349,516; urban, 2,021,799. Increase of rural population in ten years, 17.16 per cent.; of urban, 62.25 per cent.

Three-fourths of Canada's population is British-born.

Canadas' population now same as that of U.S. in 1813.

Canada's population to sq. mile, over 2; Great Britain, 471; Germany, 310; France, 190; United States, 33.

Western Canada population increase, ten years, 174 per cent.; Eastern Canada, 17 per cent.

Provincial percentage growth, 1901-11: Alberta, 413; Saskatchewan, 439; British Columbia, 119; Manitoba, 78; Quebec, 21; Ontario, 15; New Brunswick, 6; Nova Scotia, 7; P. E. I., decrease of 9 per cent.

Canada's percentage of population: Rural, 55; urban, 45. United States, 21 and 79.

Canadians in United States (census of 1910), Canadian-born or of Canadian parentage, 2,754,615, viz.: Canadian French, 932,238 (percentage of increase in ten years, 12.3); Canadian other, 1,822,377 (percentage increase, 11.3).

Canada's 10-year population increase, 34 p.c.; U.S., 24.

For year ending June 30, 1914, 68,597 United States citizens departed for Canadian border, and 44,013 returned to the U. S. For year ending June 30, 1915, 32,350 departed, 56,640 returned.—Per U. S. Dept. of Labor.

Naturalizations in 1914, 35,079, including 214 readmissions to British nationality.

D. A. Thomas, of the Munitions Commission, predicts that in fifteen years Canada's population will be doubled, and in 50 years it may be as great or greater than the United Kingdom itself.

"On the first census after the Declaration of Independence, the population of the United States was 3,929,214. On the first census after Confederation the population of Canada was 3,689,257.

CHIEF CANADIAN CITIES.

BERLIN, Ont.—Assessment, \$11,578,095. Population, 19,266.

BROCKVILLE.—The Gateway to the Thousand Islands. Population, 10,000. Centre of dairy industry. Large factory centre. Municipal water, light and power plant.

BRANTFORD, Ont., assessment, 1916, \$18,999,999. Population, 25,420, within 70 mile radius 700,000; one of Canada's leading manufacturing cities, with 73 industrial establishments, employing from 6,000 to 8,000. Centre of rich area. "Cost of living the lowest of any city in Canada." 7 public schools, collegiate institute and technical school, average attendance in all, 3,400.

CALGARY, Alta.—Incorporated in 1894. Estimated population, 75,000. Assessment, 1914, \$134,886,425; 1915, \$113,807,735. Area, 40½ square miles. 24 hotels; 80 policemen; 75 firemen; 27 bank branches; 71 churches; 2,078 building permits in 1913. Value, \$8,619,653. Municipal street railway mileage, 59 miles; net profits, 1913-14, \$177,000; passengers carried, 16,986,958. 10 parks; area, 577 acres; value, \$2,193,958. 8,659 public school children in attendance in 33 schools, 1913; 153 teachers; 843 separate school children.

Municipality owns and operates electric light and

power, waterworks, street railway, sewerage, parks and asphalt system, and municipal public market.

200 wholesale houses and branches; 60 manufacturing industries and branches. Imports, 1914-15, \$4,672 686.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—1914 real estate valuation, \$3,286,830; personal property assessment valuation, \$1,498,375. Amount at credit of city, Dec. 31, 1914. \$11,339.

EDMONTON, Alta.—Principal railway centre between Winnipeg and Pacific Coast. Commercial, financial and educational centre of Central and Northern Alberta and Central B. C. Population, census June, 1915, 59,339. Assessment, 1915, \$168,923,690, exclusive of exemptions. Street Railway revenue, 1915, \$511,683.94. Street Railway passengers carried, 10,658,219. 100 industries employ 4,000 hands.

FORT WILLIAM as a white settlement is almost as old as Quebec. Founded as a trading point in 1669, the French erected a fort there called Fort Kaministiquia.

The Dominion Government has spent over \$50,000,000 on harbor and terminal improvements at Port Arthur and Fort William.

GALT, Ont.—Assessment, \$7,212,342. Population, 11,852. "Industries all busy."

HALIFAX, N.S.—Over \$50,000,000 are to be expended at Halifax and vicinity on terminals, piers, public buildings, etc. Customs receipts: 1914-15, \$2,222,024. Halifax has one of the largest and best equipped dry-docks in America. Halifax, founded in 1749, made a city in 1842. Exports, \$17,247,719; imports, \$10,712,585. Population, 53,000. Harbor 6 miles long, protected by 11 forts; capable of accommodating the combined naval fleets of the world. Chief British naval station in North America. Port tonnage, 1914, 3,901,094; 1,877,761 in 1910. Four colleges, including Dalhousie University; 2 High School Academies; 2 conservatories of music; 24 district schools; technical college, business college; 42 churches, covering 11 denominations.

Canada has started a \$50,000,000 work in the Halifax terminals and piers that will dock two-score of the world's largest ships at a time.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Assessment, \$78,368,133. Popula-

tion, 101,344; of tributary area, 350,000. Area of city, 7,143 acres; 15 parks; 430 streets; 19,852 houses; 415 manufacturing industries; 31 bank branches; 7 steam and 4 electric railways; 80 churches; 30 public schools; 110 police; 89 firemen; street railway, over 30 miles.

Trade, 1914-15, \$31,645,766. 8 new industries in 1915.

Bank clearings, 1915, \$151,420,271.

KINGSTON.—Assessment, \$42,562,769. Population, 21,325. Water, light and power plants are municipally controlled. Leading educational centre: Queen's University. Royal Military College, etc.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Under commission government. Assessment, 1914, \$25,368,650. Population, 10,170. Department of Public Utilities operates electric service, street railway and coal mine.

LONDON, Ont.—Estimated population, 70,000. Bank clearings, 1913, \$90,720,792; 1914, \$86,024,236. Building permits, 1914, \$1,837,735. Assessment, 1914, \$32,969,216; 1915, \$39,509,797. Customs revenue, 1913, \$1,328,485. Manufacturing output increased over 100 per cent. in ten years. School attendance, 11,500. Four trunk and seven branch railways; many hydro-radial lines projected. City owned and operated railway to London's harbor on Lake Erie, Port Stanley. Imports, 1914-15, \$8,103,687.

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—Assessment, 1915, \$19,241,860. Population, about 10,000.

Industries: Ogilvie Mills, Hedley Shaw Mills. Lake of-the-Woods Mills (all flour mills); Alberta Linseed Oil Mills, Alberta Clay Products Co., Canada Cement Company, Alberta Foundry (Munitions), Dominion Harvester Company (Munitions), International Supply Co., Tabor Candy Factory. In addition to these are a number of small industries.

Gas: Number of wells drilled by city, 16; number of wells handed over to industries, 3; number of wells operated by the city, 14; length of mains, 45 miles; number of services, 2,487.

MONCTON, N.B.—“The Railway and Industrial Hub of the Maritime Provinces.” Industrial payrolls, \$2,500,000 a year. Incorporated, 1875. Population, 15,000. Assessment, \$8,800,000. Rich natural gas wells.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.—On site of Indian village of Hochelaga, visited by Cartier in 1535. In 1611, Champlain established a trading post—Place Royale. In 1642, Maisonneuve founded Montreal.

Montreal ranks to-day as the sixth largest city on this continent. The five cities claiming precedence as to population are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Boston.

Montreal's budget for 1916 is \$12,231,492, the largest Canadian civic revenue ever recorded.

Montreal's area, 25,750 acres. Parks and squares, 964 acres; 500 miles of streets; 247 miles of electric railway lines (single track).

Montreal's assessment, 1915-16, \$836,193,449. Details of assessment, value of land and buildings: Catholic churches, \$11,471,220; Protestant churches, \$8,969,010; Catholic schools, \$29,087,764; Protestant schools, \$12,861,840; Catholic benevolent institutions, \$16,220,995; Protestant benevolent institutions, \$7,635,590; Catholic parsonages, etc., \$1,767,575; Protestant parsonages, \$706,472. City debt, 1916, \$90,800,415, including loans.

Montreal is the head of ocean navigation, nearly 1,000 miles from the open sea, the key to the great waterways of Canada and its chief railway and shipping centre.

Arrived in the Port of Montreal during the season of 1915, 484 trans-Atlantic vessels, with a tonnage of 1,657,728 tons, and 331 Maritime Province vessels, with a tonnage of 603,546 tons.

\$38,000,000 has been spent on the port of Montreal and the St. Lawrence channel.

Montreal is Canada's leading industrial city. Value of manufactured products, 1910, \$195,177,563.

Montreal's population: 1763, 3,000; 1800, 12,000; 1870, 100,000; 1901, 266,826; 1911, census, 466,197. Directory estimate, 1915, 617,130.

Montreal's church property value, \$88,720,256, viz.: Catholic, \$53,547,554; Protestant, \$30,172,702.

Trade, 1914-15, \$260,538,523, viz.: Exports, \$119,349,025; imports, \$141,189,498; duty, \$19,420,723.

Value of goods transhipped in transit at port, 1914-15, \$19,040,276.

NEW WESTMINSTER. B.C.—“The Royal City”—Population, 20,000. Situated on the bank of the Fraser River, it is an important fresh-water port, and has many points of interest, including the million-dollar bridge, great lumber mills, one of them the largest in the world; Provincial Asylum, Provincial Jail, penitentiary, and salmon canneries.

Here, too, can be seen the remains of the old fort. for at this point Simon Fraser, for whom the river is named, erected the first building to be built on this coast.

Trade 1914-15: Exports, \$2,684,932; imports, \$1,555,199.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Population, 100,163. Assessment, 1915, \$143,746,540.

Board of Trade membership, 315. Customs revenue, 1914-15, \$1,515,599. Imports, \$130,473,783.

Building permits, 1915, \$1,573,710 to Nov. 30, 1915.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont.—Assessment, \$12,853,685; population of city proper, 21,000; with suburbs, 23,000; one new industry established, one doubled its capacity; others enlarged. Imports, 1914-15, \$3,246,435. *

PORT ARTHUR was named after Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, present Governor-General of Canada, by General Wolseley. Population estimated at 25,000.

The Canadian elevator is located at Port Arthur. It is owned by the Canadian Northern System, with a capacity of 9,500,000 bushels.

The longest steamer on the Great Lakes, the W. Grant Morden, was built at Port Arthur. She is 625 feet long and has a grain capacity of 450,000 bushels.

As grain shipping and grain storage ports Port Arthur and Fort William rank among first in the world.

QUEBEC.—Assessment value of property, \$70,000,000. besides exemptions, \$17,000,000. Annual revenue from assessment, about \$1,500,000. Population of the City of Quebec, estimated at 100,000.

REGINA, Sask.—“The City of Centainties” and Provincial Capital. Incorporated as a town in 1883; as a city, 1903. Estimated population, 1914-15, 50,000; in 1882, 200. Gross assessment, 1915, \$78,859,309. Tax rate, Public School supporter, 24.7 mills; Separate School supporter,

25.5 mills. Area of city, 8,640 acres; parks, 257 acres; cemetery, 75 acres; Exhibition Grounds, 75 acres, all inside city; 75 miles graded, 30 miles paved, and 16 miles boulevarded streets; 115 miles sidewalks (granolithic and plank). Building permits, 1914, \$1,765,875; 66 miles of sewers; water, 13.5 miles of supply mains and 59 miles in distributing system; 485 hydrants, approximately 6,000 house connections. Trunk sewer, sewage disposal works and an incinerator plant for the disposal of garbage. Has Municipal electric light and power plant, waterworks. street railway with some 30 miles of track constructed

ST. CATHARINES.—Assessment, \$13,291,890. Population, 17,880.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—“Canada’s Winter Shipping Port.” Total trade, 1914-15, \$52,985,848.

Exports, 1914-15, \$43,872,932; increase in year of \$22,513,172. Shipped 8,612,703 bushels of grain in 1914-15; total value, \$18,738,780.

Total number of vessels entered port, 1915, 3,179.

Customs receipts, 1914-15, \$1,670,957.65.

Deal and lumber shipments to United Kingdom, Continent, Australia and South Africa, 1914, 84,027,826 sup. feet spruce deals; 7,651,181 sup. feet hardwood plank; 1,411 tons birch timber. Value of lumber exports to United States, 1914, 1,470,131.10; 9 months of 1915, \$994,279.30.

Postal revenue, 1914, \$144,333.68; value money orders issued, \$399,924.18; value money orders paid, \$906,017.24.

Census population, 1910-11, 42,511. Present population, 58,650.

Forty-four churches, 780 acres of parks.

City growing rapidly; many new residential areas being developed. First city in Canada to adopt a town-planning law.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Population, 1903, 113; in October, 1915, 25,000 (estimated). Dominion Government have built a huge interior elevator. Building permits, 1914, \$561,500; assessment, 1915, \$48,207,715. School attendance, 1914, 4,479. Bank clearings, 1914, \$59,314,947. 15½ miles of municipal street railway. Municipally-owned waterworks, electric light and power plants, and street railway, all on a paying basis.

SAULT STE. MARIE.—Population, 13,000. Assessment, \$11,225,000. Centre of famous Clergue industries.

SHERBROOKE, Que.—Total value of real estate, \$16,206,610; assessed valuation, \$10,338,360; assessments: municipal, 12 mills; general schools, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills; special school, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills in the dollar; population, 19,314.

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.—Assessment, \$10,000,000; estimated population, 5,000. Tributary population, 30,000.

SYDNEY, C.B.—The Pittsburg of Canada. Census population, 1911, 17,617. Including North Sydney and Glace Bay, over 25,000.

CITY OF TORONTO.

Toronto founded as a French trading post, 1759. Chosen as provincial capital, 1792. Incorporated as a city, 1834; population, 9,254. Only ten cities in America have larger population now. Ten-year population increase, 1900-1910, 81 per cent.

The population has practically doubled ever ten years. No other city on the continent has a like record for attracting and retaining population. Year 1834, population, 9,254; 1844, 18,420; 1874, 67,995; 1884, 105,211; 1905, 238,642; 1910, 341,991; 1915, 534,322. (Directory estimate).

Toronto has been increasing at the rate of 30,000 in population during the past ten years—necessitating the building of 7,000 new homes each year.

Toronto ranks second industrially in Canada. Production value, 1910, \$154,000,000; increase of 164 per cent. in ten years. 1,200 establishments employ 78,000.

Toronto now has 1,500 factories. Capital, \$225,000,000. Employees, 90,000. Wages, \$55,000,000.

Toronto's assessment, 1916, \$589,000,000. Estimated population, 463,705.

Toronto has 90,235 buildings, 529 miles of streets, 50 parks, 81 homes and hospitals, 82 public schools, with 53,476 pupils enrolled, 9 high schools, 20 separate schools, 32 colleges, 12 libraries, 10 public hospitals, 263 churches.

Toronto has 626 policemen, and 334 firemen.

Toronto has the world's largest annual Exhibition. City area, 32 square miles.

Customs returns, calendar year 1915, \$18,923,420;

1914, \$16,476,057. December's returns of \$2,150,000 constituted a monthly record.

Toronto is Canada's greatest live stock market. Live stock turnover, 1915, nearly \$50,000,000 (exclusive of army horses).

Toronto bank clearings, 1915, \$1,885,956,257.

Toronto is one of the greatest banking centres in the Dominion of Canada. Banks with head offices in Toronto have an authorized capital of \$67,000,000.

Toronto undertakings under way: Bloor Street Viaduct; new Union Station and Viaduct; Harbor improvements; proposed Radial lines, etc., involving expenditure of many millions.

Toronto's building permits, 6 years, 1909-1914, totalled \$138,764,042. In 1915, \$6,651,889.

TRURO, N.S.—Total amount assessment, \$3,467,525; tax rate, \$2.10 per \$100; population, 7,500; total bonded debt, \$619,410; amount sinking funds on deposit in chartered bank, \$129,000. Assets in excess of Liabilities, \$158,354.

The town owns its water service and electric street lighting system. It possesses a first-class Fire Department and good schools, its Academy being one of the best in the Province. It possesses paved streets and concrete sidewalks.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—“Behind Vancouver is the whole of Canada,” and in front “the highway to the Orient.”

Vancouver has 80 miles of waterfront, and 40 miles of anchorage.

Vancouver exports, 1914-15, \$15,172,233; imports, \$25,705,360; duty, \$5,146,896.

Vancouver is a young city of rapid growth. Population in 1893, 16,000; 1903, 34,480; 1913, 114,220, and now the number in Greater Vancouver is conservatively estimated as over 180,000 people.

Tonnage of port increased 468 per cent. in 5 years.

400 industrial firms have invested capital of \$100,000,000, employing 18,000.

Vancouver has 1,500 acres of parks, including 1,000 acres in Stanley Park.

Average temperature, 16-year period varied only from 47.24 deg. to 49.26 deg.

To keep pace with this growth in population, there has been extensive building of streets, bridges and roads, and the motorist will find in the city and throughout the country some of the best highways in America, which make driving a pleasure.

North Vancouver is Vancouver's sister city, on Burrard Inlet, both cities of beautiful homes.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Canada's leading tourist city on the Pacific Coast. One of the healthiest and wealthiest cities in the world. Death rate, 1914, 6,673 per thousand, a record that is unique.

Victoria possesses an unequalled temperate climate. Highest temperature, 1914, 82; lowest temperature, 26. Average temperature, 50.2. The City of Sunshine. The average being 5½ hours of bright sunshine for every day in the year.

Victoria has more mileage of paved streets, electric light standards and boulevards than any city its size.

Victoria is the second largest port in Canada, according to tonnage; \$6,000,000 is now being spent in additions to its harbor, docks, and \$4,000,000 in building one of the largest dry-docks in the world.

Estimated population (including suburbs), 55,000. Assessment, 1915, \$108,942,580. Permits, 1915, \$5,292,450.

CITY OF WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, third city in Canada; 40 years ago a Hudson's Bay trading post; now ranks fourth in Canada's industrial centres. Manufacturing output, 1905, 8½ millions; output, 1915, 43 millions; increase of 500 per cent. in 10 years; over 400 factories and shops in 1915, employing 18,000. Wages, \$10,000,000.

Population, 1870, 215; 1892, 48,411; census 1911, 136,835; 1915, 242,000, with suburbs.

New buildings erected in past 6 years, \$85,077,525.

Customs receipts, 1914-15, \$6,057,957.

Miles sewers, 242; water mains, 272; sidewalks, 526; boulevards, 160 miles; pavements, 188 miles.

Winnipeg's assessment: 1900, \$25,077,400; 1902, \$28,615,810; 1905, \$62,727,630; 1906, \$80,511,727; 1909, \$131,402,800; 1912, \$214,360,440; 1914, \$324,944,610.

Tax rate, 1915, 14 mills.

Bank clearings, 1915, \$1,530,683,124; 1914, \$1,370,960,806.

Winnipeg has five railroad systems, 24 pair of railway tracks, radiating from it; 5,900 railway employees.

Winnipeg Manufacturers' Association, third largest in Canada. Industrial Bureau, 28 business bodies affiliated, and 1,650 business firms and members. 400 factories employ 20,000; \$50,000,000 invested.

Winnipeg's commercial field, largest in Canada, covered by 14,670 miles of railways.

Winnipeg is greatest grain market on continent, surpassing Chicago and Minneapolis.

Winnipeg owns its water and light systems, quarries asphalt plant and water-power development of 60,000 h.p. Winnipeg Electric Ry. Co. has 40,000 horsepower developed.

Winnipeg has an annual wholesale turnover of \$150,000 000; 4,00 commercial travellers.

Winnipeg's annual freight tonnage, 2,500,000 tons.

Winnipeg has 44 schools, 566 teachers, 25,814 pupils.

WINDSOR, Ont.—The City of Canadian Industries and United States branch factories. Population, 25,000.

WOODSTOCK.—Assessment, \$5,775,383. Population, 10,084.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Montreal	\$24,732,198	\$19 420,723
Toronto	19,924,464	15,806,034
Winnipeg	9,202,391	6,057,957
Vancouver	7,470,044	5,146 897
Hamilton	3,410,242	2,459,170
Halifax	2,222,171	2,224,024
Windsor	3,753,650	1,834,352
Victoria	2,016,683	1,240,894
Calgary	2,209,616	1,168,113
Quebec	2,176,822	1,859,600
Fort William	1,890,319	745,217
Ottawa	1,855,575	1,515,600
St. John	1,668,664	1,670 958
Edmonton	1,780,360	1,000,575
London	1,818,484	1,011,353

Percentage Expense of Collecting Customs Revenue, 1914-15, 04.77.

Canada's Customs revenue, 9 months, April-December, 1915, \$71,721,303. increase of \$12,891,684, or 23 per cent., compared with corresponding months of 1914. Receipts for December, 1915, were nearly 100 per cent. over December of 1914.

EDUCATIONAL FACTS.

Practically free education obtains in the public schools of Canada.

Educational matters were assigned, under the British North America Act in 1867, to the respective provinces.

First school opened in Canada at Quebec in 1632.

Education Act passed in Upper Canada in 1799. Grammar Schools were founded in Upper Canada (Ontario) in 1807, and common schools in 1816.

Carnegie library gifts to Canada, \$3,076,410, for 155 buildings and 4 extensions.

EDUCATIONAL FACTS BY PROVINCES.

ALBERTA.—1914-15.—School districts, 2,360; number of schools or classrooms in operation, 2,898; number of pupils enrolled, 89,910; increase for the year, 10,001, or 12½ per cent. Provincial grants to schools, \$523,822; school debentures issued, \$1,952,000; spent on school buildings and grounds, \$1,585,125; on teachers' salaries, \$2,050,697.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Year ending June 30th, 1914.—Total enrolment in all colleges and schools, 62,263; increase of 4,655 over previous year. Boys, 32,097; girls, 30,166. Total actual daily attendance by all pupils enrolled, 9,366,798; increase of 1,325,017½. Average actual daily attendance, 49,377; increase of 6,103. Percentage of regular attendance, 79.30, highest on record. Teachers, 1859; increase of 262. University of British Columbia is now open.

MANITOBA'S enrolment in schools to June 30, 1915, 100,963; average daily attendance, 68,200. Teachers employed at one time, 2,688. Government expenditure on education, \$724,560.49.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—70,000 pupils enrolled in public schools. Teachers employed, 2,015.

NOVA SCOTIA.—1913-14.—2,824 schools; 109,636 pupils; 2,992 teachers. Government expenditure on education, \$388,671; Government and municipal expenditures, \$1,556,618.

ONTARIO.—1914.—6,027 public schools; 519 Roman Catholic separate schools; 5 Protestant separate schools (included with public schools); 216 kindergarten schools; 28 night public schools; 161 high schools and collegiate institutes; 131 continuation schools; and 13 night high schools. Total number of pupils in all of above schools, 566,456; teachers, 13,202; Government expenditure, 78.72; number of teachers, 15,341.

QUEBEC.—1914.—Number of schools, 6,924: elementary, 5,827; model, 698; academies, 273; colleges, 21; special, 90; Normal, 14; universities, 3; number of children of school age, 486,335; number of pupils enrolled, 461,371; average attendance, 363,187; attendance per 100 enrolled, \$1,091,611; total expenditure, \$18,590,033.

Average cost to Government and municipalities, per pupil: 1889-1900, \$9.87; 1913-1914, \$20.13.

SASKATCHEWAN.—Number of school districts at end of 1914, 3,519; high schools and collegiate institutes, 18; pupils in public schools, 111,059; pupils in secondary schools, 2,926; teachers in public schools, 4,500; teachers in secondary schools, 99.

EDUCATION CENSUS DATA.

Canada had, in 1910, a population of 2,141,909 between the ages of 6 and 20 (per census); 1,801,779, or 84.12 per cent., were Canadian-born; 142,560, or 6.65 per cent., British-born and 197,570, or 9.23 per cent., foreign-born.

School attendance, calendar year 1910, 1,124,800, or 52.51 per cent. of total.

Persons who can read and write, of population of five years of age and over, 88.98 per cent. in 1911; 82.88 per cent. in 1901. Persons who can read only: One-half of one per cent. in 1911; 2.74 per cent. in 1901.

Illiterates: 10.50 per cent. in 1911; 14.38 p.c. in 1901.

At census of 1911, of 2,197,663 males of voting age, 90.57 per cent., or 1,990,341, could read in some language.

Number who can read and write increased by 43 per cent., 1901-11.

FINANCIAL FACTS. **CANADA'S BOND ISSUES IN 1915.**

Issue.	Amount.	Canada Took.
Government	\$214,814,133	\$109,603,300
Municipal	66,508,073	34,052,677
Railway	37,915,665	.....
Public service	10,225,000	2,475,000
Miscellaneous	8,050,000	2,500,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$337,512,871	\$148,630,977
Can. Corp. abroad.....	4,380,000	800,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$341,892,871	\$149,430,977
Figures for 1914.....	\$272,935,067	\$ 32,999,860
(Per E. R. Wood estimate.)		

Of the 1915 issue, Canada absorbed 43.7 per cent.; United States, 41.1 per cent. (\$143,972,896); Great Britain, 14.2 per cent. (\$48,488,998).

United States are taking increasing Canadian securities: 1913, \$50,720,762; 1914, 53,944,548; 1915, \$143,972,896.

Canada's Bank Clearings—23 cities, 1915, \$7,776,442,569. 1914, \$8,063,539,898.—Globe estimate.

Canada's Net Public Debt: Jan. 1, 1916, \$501,668,167—\$165,000,000 larger than year ago. Canada's interest bill on all securities held abroad, Jan. 1, 1916, about \$175,000,000.

Canada's \$50,000,000 war loan received, in 10 days, subscriptions for \$104,000,000 from 25,000 subscribers.

Canada's Failures, 1915, 2,600; 1914, 2,890.

Canada's gold supply, end of 1915, with Department of Finance was over one hundred million dollars—25 per cent. larger than year previous.

Distribution in form of dividends and interest payable on Canadian securities outstanding, 1915, \$206,785,100.

Canadian Government estimates, 1915, \$197,000,000.

Canada's Government revenue for November, 1915, of \$17,072,456, was the largest for any month in the history of the Dominion.

Savings of the Canadian people well over the billion mark, or about \$125 per head.

The Canadian people's savings on August 30th, 1915, in the chartered banks, Postoffices and other institutions authorized by the Government to accept deposits, amounted to \$1,134,367,051, or \$140 per head of 8,000,000 population.

The savings of the Canadian people are greater than in any other period since Confederation.

Canadian securities valued at \$232,198,202 were sold between August 1, 1914, and August 15, 1915.

Canada has 14 loan companies, with assets of \$70,588,091; capital subscribed, \$24,585,660; dividends paid, 1914, \$1,514,674; deposits, \$7,104,072, viz., payable on demand, \$5,611,174; after notice, \$2,492,898.

Per Monetary Times: "Round Table" estimate of Canada's capital wealth, \$9,920,000,000; income, \$1,984,600,000.

The position of the chartered banks of Canada is stronger than in any other period since Confederation.

FISHERIES FACTS.

Canada has the most extensive and best stocked commercial fishing waters in the world, including 5,000 miles of Atlantic and 7,000 miles of Pacific coast, and 220,000 square miles of fresh water.

The territorial fishing grounds of Canada extend from the Bay of Fundy to Strait of Belle-Isle, on the Atlantic coast, and from the Fraser River to Prince Rupert, on the Pacific coast, with about one-quarter of a million square miles of fresh water in the interior.

Fisheries exports, 1914-15, \$19,687,086.

Value produced: 1914-15, \$31,264,631; 1913-14, \$33,207,748; 1912-13, \$33,389,464; 1911-12, \$34,667,872.

British Columbia comes first, with \$11,515,086; Nova Scotia, second, \$7,730,191; New Brunswick, third, \$4,940,083; Ontario, fourth, \$2,755,291; Quebec, fifth, \$1,924,430; Prince Edward Island, sixth, \$1,261,666; Manitoba, seventh, \$849,422; Saskatchewan, eighth, \$1,261,666; Yukon Territory, tenth, \$69,725; Alberta, ninth, \$86,720.

Salmon leads in value, \$8,560,386; lobsters, \$4,339,929;

cod, \$3,886,634; herring, \$2,735,257; halibut, \$1,793,285; haddock, \$1,244,840; oysters, \$177,979.

Total value of fisheries 1870 to 1913, \$894,799,438.

Nova Scotia leads, with 321½ millions; British Columbia, 191 millions; New Brunswick, 160½ millions; Quebec, 87½ millions; Ontario, 61½ millions, etc.

Canada's fishery equipment is worth \$24,733,162; an increase in value of \$344,703 over the previous year.

Canada has a fishery fleet of 1,892 vessels and 39,144 boats, manned by 69,954 men; 24,559 employed on shore, or a total of 94,513. Motor-boat fleet increased by 602.

Fishing bounties paid since 1882. \$5,218,444.76.

Canada has 64 fish-breeding hatcheries; 1,643,725,212 fry distributed in 1915.

Canada possesses oyster waters as extensive as New York State, where 2,000 obtain a permanent living and \$6,000,000 capital is invested. Canada has 10,550 acres of producing natural beds, in Maritime Provinces.

Canada's fresh-water fisheries have annual value of about \$4,000,000.

FOREST AND TIMBER FACTS.

Estimated total value of the different classes of forest products for 1913, \$177,120,000; 1914, \$176,672 000.

Of Canada's total lumber production, 1913. Ontario led with \$25,772,617; British Columbia, \$16,428,218; Quebec, \$10,618,528; New Brunswick, \$5,758,849; Nova Scotia, \$3,669,264; Prairie Provinces, \$2,463,842. British Columbia led in quantity, viz., 1,173,647 feet b.m.

Of kinds of wood, spruce led, with 1,274,215 feet b.m.; Douglas fir, 793,143; white pine, 678,330. Of total cut, soft woods were 93.1 per cent; hardwoods, 6.9.

Canada lost, in 1915, over \$10 000,000 through 12,000 forest fires.

Dominion Forestry Department distributed 3,729,965 trees to nearly 4,000 prairie farmers in 1914. Total distribution nearly 30,000,000.

Canada's present supply of commercial timber has been variously estimated to be between five hundred and seven hundred billion feet, board measure, and to cover an area of approximately 170,000,000 acres.

This estimate of quantity and area refers only to

timber of commercial value as saw-timber. It does not include pulpwood, firewood, tie and pole material, nor small timber of any description, although this has undoubtedly a very large commercial value.

Canada's total production of pulpwood, 1914: 2,196,884 cords, valued at \$14,770,358.

Canada's pulpwood consumption in 66 Canadian mills, 1914, 1,224,376 cords; value, \$88,089,868, or \$6.61 per cord, compared with 1,100,034 cords in 1913.

In addition to this home consumption, 972,508 cords, valued at \$6,680,490, was exported in unmanufactured state to United States.

There is a steadily increasing proportion of pulpwood manufactured in Canadian mills. In 1910, only 38 per cent. of pulpwood cut in Canada was made into pulp in Canadian mills; in 1914, the proportion was 55 per cent. This form of forest product is becoming more thoroughly appreciated in Canada.

The manufacture of wood-pulp in Canada is still on the increase.

Canada exported, 1913, 298,169 tons of wood-pulp, value, \$5,913,560; 1914, 424,883 tons; value, \$8,865,436; increase of 42 per cent. 295,674 tons went to U. S., 116,843 to Great Britain, 4,755 to Japan, and 7,612 to France.

Canada imported \$424,601 worth of wood-pulp in 1914, mostly from United States, Sweden and Norway.

Canada's railway, telephone and telegraph companies bought 283,184 poles in 1914, worth \$660,262; in 1913, 534,592 poles, worth \$1,188,331; decrease of 47 per cent.

Canada's railways bought 19,403,646 ties in 1914, worth \$8,664,914.

Proportion of non-agricultural land in Canada south of the 60th parallel is: Nova Scotia, 81 per cent.; New Brunswick, 72 per cent.; Quebec, 76 per cent.; Ontario, 64 per cent.; Dominion Lands, 51 per cent; British Columbia, 85 per cent.

The Canadian Northern Railway serves lumber mills producing 30 per cent. of the output in Canada. In British Columbia, the C.N.R. proportion is 34 per cent.; in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, 70 per cent.; in Ontario, 33 per cent.; in Quebec, 28 per cent.; in Nova Scotia, 28 per cent.

IMMIGRATION AND HOMESTEAD FACTS.

Arrivals.	British.	Foreign.	U.S.	Total.
Calendar yr. 1907.	11,383	7,921	2,412	21,716
“ “ 1908.	11,173	11,608	9,119	31,900
“ “ 1909.	10,660	21,938	11,945	44,543
6 mos. of 1900....	5,141	10,211	8,543	23,895
Fiscal year 1900-1.	11,810	19,352	17,987	49,149
“ 1901-2.	17,259	23,732	26,388	67,379
“ 1902-3.	41,792	37,099	49,473	128,364
“ 1903-4.	50,374	34,785	45,171	130,330
“ 1904-5.	65,359	37,255	43,652	146,266
“ 1905-6.	86,796	44,349	57,919	189,064
Fisc. period, 9 mos.	55,791	34,217	34,659	124,667
Fiscal year 1907-8.	120,182	83,975	58,312	262,469
“ 1908-9.	52,901	34,175	59,832	146,908
“ 1909-10.	59,790	45,206	103,798	208,794
“ 1910-11.	123,013	66,624	121,451	311,084
“ 1911-12.	138,121	82,406	133,170	354,237
“ 1912-13.	150,542	112,881	139,009	402,432
“ 1913-14.	142,622	134,726	107,530	384,878
“ 1914-15.	43,276	41,734	59,779	144,789
<hr/>				
	1,197,995	882,423	1,090,457	3,172,865

Provincial destinations of 1914-15 immigration of 144,789: Maritimes, 11,104; Quebec, 31,053; Ontario, 44,873; Manitoba, 13,196; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 34,436; British Columbia, 10,127.

Nationalities represented in 1914-15 immigration into Canada: English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, African (South), Albanian, Argentinian, Australian, Austro-Hungarian, Belgian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Cuban, Dutch, French, German, West Indian, Greek, Hawaiian, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Macedonian, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Portuguese, Polish, Persian, Roumanian, Russian, N.E.S., Finnish, Spanish, Swiss, Servian, Danish, Icelandic, Swedish,

Of total immigration, 1900-1915, of 3,050,811, provincial destinations were: Maritime Provinces, 137,114; Quebec, 485,678; Ontario, 795,589; Manitoba, 451,744; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 821,361; British Columbia, 346,109, or 1,418,381 in Eastern and 1,619,219 in Western Canada.

Norwegian, Turkish, N.E.S., Egyptian, Arabian, Malay, Montenegrin.

Total immigration, 1900-1915, represented 43 nationalities.

In 1900, 33 per cent. only of British emigrants remained within the Empire, the rest going to other lands; in 1912, the proportions were reversed, 80 per cent. staying in the Empire, only 20 per cent., going outside.

Immigrants held for inspection at ocean ports, 1914-15, 2,081; rejected under the Medical Act, 998. Rejection of U. S. immigrants, 1914-15, 20,545. Deportations, after having been admitted, by provinces, 1,734.

From July 1, 1904, to March 31, 1915, bonus was paid on 17.40 per cent. of British, and 5.23 per cent. of foreign immigrants.

The settlers arriving, 1915, brought into Canada nearly \$20,000,000 in cash and settlers' effects.

Canada's juvenile immigrants, 1901-1914, 31,629.

Japanese immigration to Canada: Fiscal year 1907-1908, 7,601; fiscal year 1908-1909, 495; fiscal year 1909-1910, 271; fiscal year 1910-1911, 437; fiscal year 1911-1912, 765; fiscal year, 1912-1913, 724; fiscal year 1913-1914, 856; fiscal year 1914-1915, 592. Total, 11,741.

Chinese immigration to Canada: 1905-6, 22; 1906-7, 91; 1907-8, 1,482; 1908-9, 1,411; 1909-10, 1,614; 1910-11, 4,515; 1911-12, 6,083; 1912-13, 7,078; 1913-14, 5,274; 1914-15, 1,155. Total, 28,725.

Head tax receipts, 1914-5, of \$500 per head, \$577,500.

Homestead entries, 1914-15, 24,088, viz.: English, 2,974; Scotch, 800; Irish, 363; Americans, 4,334; Continental, 6,881.

1914-15, 17 per cent. British, 27 per cent. Continental, and 30 per cent. American immigrants made entries for homesteads in Western Canada.

Total foreign-born in Canada, to 1911, 752,732 (male, 470,927 or 62.6 per cent.; female, 281,805, or 37.4 per cent.). Of above total, countries of birth: Europe, 404,941; Asia, 40,946; United States, 303,680.

Of above total, 344,557 are naturalized, or 45 per cent.

Immigration expenditure, 1914-15, \$1,859,671, or \$12.80 per head of 144,789.

Of voting population, 1911, of 1,982,512, 72.77 per cent. were Canadian-born; 20.61 per cent. British-born; 6.62 foreign-born.

Canadas' foreign population, 1901, 6 per cent.: 1911, 11 per cent.

Canada had 165,000 of enemy birth, based on 1911 census. Of these, 120,000 Austro-Hungarian, 39,000 German. More than half of number naturalized.

INDIAN FACTS.

Indian population, 1914-15, 103,531; 1913-14, 103,774: Decrease not actual, but the result of more accurate census of remote districts.

Indian population, according to Provinces: Alberta, 8 500; British Columbia, 25,399; Manitoba, 10,798; New Brunswick, 1,862; Nova Scotia, 2,042; Ontario, 26,162; Prince Edward Island, 288; Quebec, 13,174; Saskatchewan, 9,775; Northwest Territories, 4,003; Yukon, 1,528.

Indian agriculture: 1914-15, acres under crop, 65-256 $\frac{1}{4}$; 1, 640,558 bushels grain and roots; 132,355 tons hay; total value, \$1,813,619.

Annual income of Indians, \$5,927,594.52, or \$60.48 per capita.

Value of real and personal property of Indians, \$60,439.210, or \$616.72 per capita. Value of land in reserves, \$46,765,011.

INSURANCE FACTS.

There are 183 insurance companies at present licensed by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, and transacting business under the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1910.

FIRE INSURANCE.

During the year 1914, the business of fire insurance in Canada was carried on by 82 companies—24 Canadian, 24 British, 31 United States, and 3 French.

The gross amount of policies, new and renewed, taken during the year, was \$3,104,101,568—Canadian, \$663,539,377; British, \$1 398,200,494; United States, \$1,000,738,914; French, \$41,622,783. The total amount taken is greater by \$178,901,015 than the amount taken in 1913. The premiums charged thereon amounted to \$36,185,927.

The net cash received for premiums during the year was \$27,499,158.

The net amount paid for losses during 1914 was \$15,347,284—Canadian, \$2,972,304; British, 7,796,480; United States, \$4,406,130; French, \$172,370.

The net amount at risk at Dec. 31, 1914, was \$3,456,019,009.

Fire losses have averaged \$23,722,246 per year for 5 years.

The largest fire insurance policy in the world is said to have been issued in Canada, being for \$100,000,000 on Canadian Pacific Railway property.

LIFE AND ASSESSMENT INSURANCE.

During the year 1914, the business of life insurance in Canada was carried on by 45 active companies—27 Canadian, 7 British, 1 Australian and 10 United States.

The total amount of policies effected in Canada during the year was \$217,006,516—Canadian, \$125,505,324; British, \$7,561,782; Australian, \$1,732,802; United States, \$82,206,602. This amount is less by \$14,602,030 than the amount taken in 1913.

The net cash received for premiums during the year was \$41,094,095, the largest on record.

The net amount paid during 1914 for claims, including matured endowments, was \$14,251,402—Canadian, \$8,455,729; British, \$1,384,876; Australian, \$1,033; United States, \$4,409,764.

Including the business done outside of Canada by the Canadian companies, the total premium income during 1914 was \$53,835,737, and the total amount paid to policyholders was \$28,207,981, distributed as follows: Death claims, \$11,438,227; matured endowments, \$5,310,152; annuitants, \$1,333,898; surrendered policies, \$6,371,004; and for dividends to policyholders, \$3,754,700. Hence, for every \$100 in premiums received during the year, there was paid to policyholders \$52.40, leaving \$47.60 to be carried to reserve, expense and profits.

The net amount in force at Dec. 31, 1914, was \$1,242,160,478.

During the year 1914 the business of insurance on the assessment plan was carried on in Canada by 4 Canadian associations.

The total amount of policies taken during the year was \$4,568,250.

The net amount in force at Dec. 31, 1914, was \$119,008,814.

The total amount paid by members in Canada for membership fees, annual dues, assessments, etc., was \$5,396,707.

The amount paid for death claims was \$4,522,395.

IRRIGATION FACTS.

Canada has important irrigation projects and systems in the two western provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

The pioneer irrigation project of Western Canada is the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., drawing its water supply chiefly from the St. Mary River.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's irrigation project in Alberta will irrigate portions of a tract of 3,000,000 acres of land east of Calgary. The western section is completed, comprising 1,600 miles of canals and ditches, with the structures for the delivery of water, providing for the irrigation of about 370,000 acres of land. The eastern section has been in part completed, and colonization has begun. Approximately, 440,000 acres are to be rendered irrigable, about 2,500 miles of canals and ditches being required.

On April 25, 1914, the great irrigation dam at Basano, Alberta, built by the Natural Resources Department of the C.P.R., was opened. Built across the Bow River, about 80 miles east of Calgary, the huge structure, 7,000 feet in length, and containing over a million cubic feet of earth and concrete, will conserve water for the irrigation of the eastern section. Another great engineering work, which will serve the same tract, is a giant aqueduct at Brooks, another 30 miles east, 2 miles in length and with a maximum height of 54 feet, which carries the waters of a branch canal over a wide valley.

Manitoba has available power to supply three cities the size of New York and Chicago combined. Winnipeg River alone has sufficient water power to supply the full needs of the City of Winnipeg when it will become a city of two million.

LABOR FACTS.

"There is a remarkable freedom throughout Canada from industrial disputes."—Labor Dept. Report.

Organized labor in Canada had, at end of 1914, 166,163 members, a decrease of 9,636; 1913, 175,799; 1912, 160,120; 1911, 133,132.

Of the 166,163, 140,482 owe allegiance to international organizations; 25,681 otherwise.

Canada had, at end of 1914, 2,003 local trade union branches of all classes, 1,774 having international affiliation, 196 non-international, 33 local independent bodies.

Toronto's reported trades union membership, 14,781; Montreal, 8,939; Winnipeg, 6,693; Vancouver, 5,165; Ottawa, 3,262; Hamilton, 2,684.

Ontario's reported trades union membership, 38,235; Quebec, 14,859; British Columbia, 13,117; Alberta, 9,398; Manitoba, 8,500; Saskatchewan, 5,008; Maritime Provinces, 9,342. (Many unions do not report membership.)

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—membership, 1915, 71,419; 1914, 80,094; 1913, 80,801.

At end of 1914 the total membership of the 1,123 registered and unregistered trade unions in Great Britain known to the Canadian Department of Labor was 3,959,863, an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the year.

MANUFACTURING FACTS.

INDUSTRIAL COMPARISON, 1900-1910.

	1900.	1910.	Inc. %
Capital	\$446,916,487	\$1,247,583,609	179
Industrial establishments.	14,650	19,218	31
Wages	89,573,204	197,228,701	120
Materials	266,527,858	601,509,018	109
Products	481,053,375	1,165,975,639	142

Canada had a great industrial growth, 1900-1910.

Canada makes 300 varieties of manufactures, sustaining two-fifths of population.

Canada's industrial development in ten-year period of 1900-1910 was greatest on record. Ontario led with 8,001 establishments; Quebec, 6,548; Nova Scotia, 1,480; New Brunswick, 1,158; British Columbia, 651; P. E. I., 442; Manitoba, 439; Alberta, 290; and Saskatchewan, 173.

CANADA'S MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

CENSUS OF 1910.

Groups of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Value of Products.
1. Food products...	6,985	\$133,044,523	\$245,669,321
2. Textiles	1,444	108,787,407	135,902,441
3. Iron and steel products	824	123,561,319	113 640,610
4. Timber and lumber and manufactures	4,999	259,889,715	184,630,376
5. Leather and its finished products	399	48,788,803	62,850,412
6. Paper & printing.	773	62,677,612	46,458,053
7. Liquors and beverages	260	43,237,757	28,936,782
8. Chemicals and allied products ...	178	26,926,124	27,798,833
9. Clay, glass and stone products...	771	45,859,507	25,781,860
10. Metals and metal products other than steel	341	67,133,540	73,241,796
11. Tobacco and its manufactures ...	173	21,659,935	25,329,323
12. Vehicles for land transportation ...	465	49,397,096	69,712,114
13. Vessels for water transportation ...	172	10,351,765	6,575,417
14. Miscellaneous industries	1,011	235,148,103	104,618,560
15. Hand trades	423	11,120,403	14,829,741

Totals 19,218 \$1,247,583,609 1,165,975,639

Canadian Manufacturers' Association membership.
over 3,000.

Over 300 United States firms have factories in Canada.

Value of goods made in Canadian factories estimated at \$1,400,000 a year, based on normal capacity of all factories.

Central organizing bodies of all classes operating in Canada, 114.

CANADA'S EXPANSION IN 150 YEARS.



CANADA'S EXPANSION IN 150 YEARS.



MARINE AND CANAL FACTS.

Canada's net registered vessel tonnage, Dec. 31st, 1914, valued at \$27,972,660.

Canada now occupies the tenth place among maritime nations. Registered vessels, Dec. 31, 1914, 8,772; measuring 932,422 net tons, employing 45,163 men and boys; 327 vessels valued at \$1,950,570 added to list in 1914; 212 removed from register.

Of 8,772 vessels, 4,054 are steamers, gross tonnage, 744,783.

Tonnage of vessels built in Canada, 1914-15, 45,721; doubled in 5 years. Tonnage of vessels registered, 55,384.

Tonnage of vessels entered inwards and outwards (exclusive of coasting), 53,604,153; coasting, 73,099,982.

Canada's steamship subventions and mail subsidies vote, 1915, \$2,953,367.

Canada's sea-going, coasting and inland shipping, inwards and outwards, fiscal year 1914-15, 259,192 (275,139 in 1913-14); aggregate tonnage, 126,704,135.

The Mackenzie River is navigable from its head at Great Slave Lake to mouth in Arctic Ocean, a distance of 1,025 miles, by steamers having a draught of six feet. Steamboats now plying on the Mackenzie River, including the waterways already mentioned, have a free run of 1,309 miles.

During last 24 hours of navigation, 1915, 30 freighters loaded and cleared from head of lakes, with 7 million bushels of grain.

New Welland Ship Canal: Length, 25 miles, 7 lift-locks, 800 x 80 feet, 46½ feet lift each; 30 feet water on sills.

Canada's canal at Sault Ste. Marie is the greatest single lock in the world. This lock has a length of 1,350 feet, with a width of 50 feet, a height of 50 feet, and a lift of 20 feet. These dimensions far surpass those of any other lock in the world, the length of the biggest lock in the Kiel Canal being but 1,082 feet.

Two of the largest lake freighters, or four small steamers, may be accommodated in the lock at one time. The lock is operated by means of electricity, and requires but six minutes to be filled or emptied.

Freight traffic for 1915 through Canadian and American canals at Sault Ste. Marie, aggregated 71,290,304 tons, exceeding 1914 by 15,920,370 tons, or 21 per cent. Wheat shipments were 253 487,558 bushels; copper, 156,436 short tons; iron ore, 45,213.604 tons; general merchandise, 1,595,398 tons; lumber, 456,461,000 feet.

Freight traffic for 1915, through Canadian canal alone, 8,480,330 tons (3,033,569 Canadian registered, 5,446,731 American). Total vessel passages, 4,374. Passengers, 24,687.

The value of water-borne commerce of the United States carried under the American flag in fiscal year 1914 was \$368,360,000; under the British flag \$2,023,340,000, and under the German flag \$522,137,000.

MINING FACTS.

Canada's mineral production has doubled in 10 years. Estimated production value for 1914, \$128,475,499; decrease of \$17,154,313 over 1913.

Total estimated value of metallic products in 1914 is \$58,870,028; non-metallic, \$43,407,737; structural materials and clay products, \$26,197,734.

	Value of Production.	Per cent. of Total.
Nova Scotia	\$ 17,514,786	13.63%
New Brunswick	1,034,706	0.81%
Quebec	12,259,637	9.54%
Ontario	52,147,973	40.59%
Manitoba	2,428,902	1.89%
Saskatchewan	710,840	0.55%
Alberta	12,773,669	9.94%
British Columbia	24,202,924	18.84%
Yukon	5,402,062	4.21%

Dominion	\$128,475,499	100.00%
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Mining products exports, \$53,781,102, and of manufactures of mine products, \$21,752,203; or total of \$75,533,305.

Total mineral production since 1866, \$1,645,608,421.

Gold production, 1914, \$15,925, 044; copper, \$10,301, 935; silver, \$15,097,269; pig iron, \$10,002,856; lead, \$1,621, 568; nickel, \$13,655,381.

Canada produces over 80 p.c. of world's nickel output.

In 1914, Canada exported 46,538,327 pounds of nickel, contained in ore or matte, viz.: 36,015,642 to the United States, and 10,291,979 pounds to the United Kingdom.

Canada's steel industry, 1914: Ingots and castings, 814,415 net tons; steel rails, 428,226 net tons. Imports of iron and steel goods, 1914, \$79,762,262. \$145,226,972 in 1913.)

Ores smelted, 1914, 2,649,935 tons.

Natural gas production, 1914, in Ontario, New Brunswick and Alberta, 21,047 million feet. Value, \$3,511,302.

Portland cement consumed, 1914, 7,270,502 barrels.

Canada's mining production, 1915, estimated, \$139,000,000.

Canada's estimated coal areas, surface extent of 109,168 square miles.

Production of coal in Canada, in 1914, 13,594,984 short tons, valued at \$33,433,108.

Two hundred and forty-four operating companies employed an average of 27,581 men, at wage cost of \$20,784,843 (census data, 1911).

Nova Scotia, in 1914, produced 7,338,790 tons, over 50 per cent. of total production; British Columbia, 2,238,339 tons; Alberta, 3,667,816 tons; Saskatchewan, 232,541 tons; New Brunswick, 104,055 tons; Yukon, 13,443 tons.

Coal exported, 1914, 1,423,126 tons. Value, \$3,880,175. Imported, 14,721,057 tons. Value, \$39,801,498.

POST OFFICE FACTS.

For year ending March 31, 1914.

Canada has 13,811 post offices. Number of offices in 1867, at Confederation, 3,638.

Ontario leads with 3,345; Quebec, 2,587; Nova Scotia, 2,008; Saskatchewan, 1,452; New Brunswick, 1,386; Alberta, 1,151; Manitoba, 799; British Columbia, 763; Prince Edward Island, 292; Yukon, 28.

Letters mailed, 693,000,000. Increase of 40 millions in a year. In 1868, only 18 millions. Post cards mailed, 64 millions. Registered letters, 15,500,000; free letters, 21,379,000; 107,677,000 pieces third-class matter; 14,138,000

second-class matter, 9,848,000 packages fourth-class matter; parcels, 324,062. Grand total of letters, cards, packages, etc., 825,866,000.

Canada's postal net revenue, \$12,956,216; expenditure, \$12,822,058; surplus, \$134,157.

Postage stamps and cards sold, \$14,392,510.

648 new post offices were opened, 1913-14, and 1,015 closed, owing to rural delivery extension; net decrease, 367.

Amount remitted by money orders and postal notes, \$118,731,996.

1914 showed an increase of 913 miles in the extent of the system over which mails are carried by railway.

Canada has 136,998 boxholders on its 3,166 rural free mail delivery routes (up to Sept., 1915).

Increase of letters and post cards in year, 43,519,000, or 6¼ per cent.

Parcel post service inaugurated Feb. 10, 1914.

Canada Pacific cable traffic, 547,372 words.

Government annuities in force, March 31, 1914, 3,381. Total amount of annuities, \$702,184; total received for annuities purchased, \$2,127,946.

Post office deficit, 1914-15, \$2,914,541.

Number of Post Offices, March 31, 1915, 13,248.

Post Office Savings Banks: Number of offices, March 31, 1914, 1,250; of deposits, \$236,260; deposits in year, \$11,346,459; to credit of depositors, \$41,591,286.

"At the census in the United States taken 45 years after the Declaration of Independence, the population of the United States was 9,638,433. At the census taken 45 years after Confederation, the population of Canada was 7,206,643.

Canada has 3,305 express offices.

The field crops of Canada in 1915 were greater than in any other year since Confederation.

During the first eight months of 1915 there was an enhancement in value of Canadian stocks exceeding \$100,000,000.

Canada has 3,447 Eskimos.

Labor Department index number for wholesale food prices, 1915, 148.7; 1914, 136.1.

CANADA'S NINE PROVINCES.

(Arranged Alphabetically. See also under "Cities.")

ALBERTA.

AGRICULTURE.—Wheat crop, 1915, valued at about \$37,000,000.00; in 1914, \$21,500,000.00.

Provincial estimate of cereal crops (Sept. 30, 1915), 124,801,500 bushels, from 3,184,500 acres, viz.: Wheat, 43,575,000; oats, 65,250,000; barley, 14,700,000; flax, 600,000; rye, 612,000; speltz, 64,500 bushels.

AREA.—750 miles long. 400 miles wide at widest part. 253,540 square miles (7 per cent. of Canada's area). Larger than Germany or France; twice area of British Isles. Created province in 1905.

DAIRYING.—Production value, \$10,500,000.

ELEVATORS.—On March 1, 1915, 465 elevator and warehouses; capacity, 16,369,000 bushels.

FARM LANDS.—Only 10.96 per cent., or 17,747,739 acres, are occupied as farm lands, compared with 1.69 per cent., or 2,735,630 acres, in 1901. Alberta has over 144 million acres not occupied for agricultural purposes. Total value of land owned, buildings, farm implements and live stock (1910 Census), \$489,542,302. Farm holdings, 1901, 9,486; 1911, 61,496.

MUNICIPALITIES.—Alberta had, Dec. 31, 1914, 6 cities, 48 towns, 102 villages, 84 rural municipalities.

POPULATION.—1881, 18,075; 1901, 93,022; 1911, 374,663. Provincial estimate, 1914, 500,000. Ten-year increase, 1901-1911, .424 per cent.; largest increase in Canada. Population, 62.12 per cent. rural; 37.88 urban, in 1911.

RAILWAYS.—On Dec. 31, 1914, 4,097 miles of railway. Increase of 2,858 miles in 8 years. Bond guarantees, \$55,710,450.

Waterton Lakes Park now covers 423 square miles, and extends to the international boundary, where it adjoins the U. S. Glacier National Park. It is proposed to open up good roads leading through the two parks.

The projected Calgary-Vancouver automobile road has been completed from Calgary to Banff, and is graded from Banff to the western boundary of the Park.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AREA.—395,000 sq. miles; 10 per cent. of Canadian area; three times size of United Kingdom, and larger than California, Oregon and Washington combined, or of Italy, Switzerland and France; 7,000 miles of coast line and 200,000 square miles of mountains (Switzerland, only 16 000).

AGRICULTURE.—Products, value, 1914, \$30,184,100.

Provincial estimate of cereal crops, 1915), 6,585,598 bushels (from 100,113 acres): Wheat, 615,668; oats, 5,654,201; barley, 244,030; peas, 22,685; mixed grains, 16,510. Yield in 1914, 4,402,743 bushels.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTION in 1914, \$149,144,323, viz.: \$30,184,100 agriculture; \$26,388,825 mining; \$28,680,000 timber; \$13,891,398 fisheries; \$50,000,000 manufactures.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, 1914, \$13,891,398. Out of all Canada's total of \$33,207,748.

Salmon pack, 1914, 1,111,039 cases, value \$10,243,670. Fishery employees, 20,707.

FRUIT.—British Columbia won Premier Gold Medal for apples at Royal Horticultural Society, London, December, 1913; also at Sheffield and Edinburgh.

Estimate of 1915 fruit crop made by B. C. Department of Agriculture: Apples, 787,000 boxes; pears, 35,000 boxes; plums and prunes, 200,000 crates; peaches, 85,000 crates; apricots, 50,000 crates; cherries, 60,000 crates; small fruits, 165,000 crates.

HISTORY.—Vancouver Island made a British Colony in 1849. British Columbia formed by Imperial edict. in 1858; the two Colonies united in 1866 as British Columbia, which became a Province of the Dominion in 1871.

LIVE STOCK.—Horses, 62,000; beef cattle, 165,000; sheep, 40,000; swine, 36,500; dairy cattle, 81,000.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, 1914, estimated. \$50,000,000. Capital invested (Census 1911). \$123,027,521; 651 plants have 33,312 employees, on salary of \$2,646,251, and wages of \$14,594,419.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION of B. C. has 260 firms as members.

ROADS.—B. C. is building a highway from Vancouver to Alberta, making a notable scenic route.

MINING.—Production, 1914, of 98 mines, \$26,388,825. Total production, all years, to 1914, \$486,822,745, including gold, \$154,865,119.

Coal and coke production, all years to date, 45,301,256 tons, value \$149,814,462; building materials, \$2,852,917; other metals, zinc, etc., \$346,125.

3,954 men were employed in the 98 shipping mines, and 220 in non-shipping mines.

In 27 years, British Columbia has produced 27 per cent. of Canada's entire mineral production value.

Crow's Nest coal fields, estimated to yield 10,000,000 tons of coal a year 7,000 years.

1914 mineral production: Gold, \$5,674,004; silver, \$1,876,736; lead, \$1,771,877; copper, \$6,121,319; coal, \$6,338,385; zinc, \$346,125; coke, \$1,407,462; miscellaneous, \$2,852,917.

RAILWAYS.—On June 30, 1914, 1,978 miles of railway. Land grants, 8,119 acres.

Provincial cash subsidies since 1888, \$984,572; by municipalities, \$37,500.

TIMBER CUT.—2 billion feet annually; 794 logging camps, 415 mills employ 60,000 men.

A large proportion of B. C.'s wealth is in standing timber, with 125,000,000 acres, which will bear a valuable forest. Estimated standing timber, 350 billion feet. B. C.'s forests now constitute more than half the lumber supply of Canada. Capital represented, \$11,000,000,000.

WATER POWERS.—Capacity of principal water powers at present developed in B. C., 230,000 horsepower, over one-half installed in last 5 years. Estimate of G. R. G. Conway.)

Estimated water power development in B. C., 3,000,000 h.p., only 8 per cent. now being utilized.

Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster have 135,000 h.p. developed, with 750,000 h.p. available within easy transmission distance.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.—Area, 15,000 square miles. Same area as Nova Scotia, exclusive of Cape Breton. Twice as large as Wales; 30 per cent. larger than Belgium. Best all-round mild climate in Canada. Average temperature, 1913, 49.48. Rich timber; fishing, mining, agricultural, and fruitgrowing resources.

MANITOBA.

Famous as the home of "Manitoba No. 1 Hard"—the world's standard wheat, and of mixed farming. Is the oldest established Western province, and is market-centre for entire West.

AGRICULTURE.—Census provisional estimate of cereal crops (Sept. 30, 1915), 250 911,000 bushels (from 8,658,150 acres), viz.: Wheat, 84,282,000; oats, 65,263,000; barley, 16,543,000; rye, 129,000; flax, 361,000; mixed grains, 51,000. Yield in 1914, 119,457,000 bushels.

Manitoba's 1915 grain crop was a record one. Manitoba Government estimate, 234,191,333 bushels of grain crops; 10,846,549 of potatoes and roots, and 492,990 tons of fodder crops.

Provincial Government statistics: Area under grain crops, 1915, 6,911,340 acres; under potatoes and roots, 84,695 acres; under fodder crops, 256,582 acres; or total of 7,252,617 acres.

AREA.—251,832 square miles, approximate land area, 147,152,880 acres. Area of occupied land in 1911, of 12,367,355 acres (increase of 69 per cent. in last decade), represents 8.33 per cent. of present land area. Number of farmers, 50,000.

Area of improved lands increased from 3,995,305 acres in 1901 to 6,762,582 in 1911, or 69.26 per cent. Increase in previous decade, 224 per cent. Wheat area increased 40 per cent. between 1900 and 1910.

DAIRYING.—Products value, 1914, \$3,845,183.

Manitoba has 35 creameries and 21 cheese factories.

EDUCATION.—Manitoba has over 100,000 enrolled in its public schools; 2,688 teachers.

ELEVATORS—On March 1, 1915, 691 elevators and warehouses. Capacity, 23,570,500 bushels.

HISTORY.—Manitoba first settled in 1812 by 125 Scotch settlers, under Lord Selkirk, on grant of 116,000 square miles. Made a province in 1873. Famous as the home of the world's standard wheat, "Manitoba No. 1 Hard," and of mixed farming. Is oldest established of Western provinces and is market-centre for entire West.

POPULATION.—1840, 4,704; 1870, 12,228; 1891, 152,506; 1901, 255,211; 1909, 466,268; 1911, 455,614.

Rural population fell from 72 per cent. in 1901 to 56 per cent. in 1911, but rural population in 1911 greater by 38 than total population of 1901.

RAILWAYS.—Manitoba had, on June 30, 1914, 4,076 miles of railway. Provincial cash subsidies since 1887, \$2,878,887; by municipalities, \$490,600; bonds guaranteed, \$25,221,580.

Live stock, 1915, 913,076, viz.: 36,843 beef cattle; 183,229 milch cows; 329,994 horses; 286,433 pigs; 76,577 sheep.

Value of Manitoba's manufactures, 1900, \$12,927,139; 1910, \$53,673,609. Increase of 315 per cent.

There is now developed on the Winnipeg River for transmission to and use in Winnipeg 60,000 h.p.

There is possible of development within easy transmission distance of Winnipeg 500,000 24-hour h.p.

Winnipeg has 288 policemen, 217 firemen, 136 churches, and 29 publications.

Land prepared for crop, 1915, 2,796,660 acres; 1914, 4,117,615.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

AGRICULTURE.—Census estimate, cereal crops (Sept. 30, 1915), 9,078,000 bushels (from 276,690 acres), viz.: Wheat, 301,000; oats, 6,378,000; barley, 57,000; peas, 7,000; beans, 5,000; buckwheat, 1,305,000; mixed grains, 25,000. Yield in 1914, 8,517,000 bushels.

COAL.—New Brunswick's estimated coal resources, 151 million metric tons.

CROWN LANDS.—Revenue from Crown lands for fiscal year 1914-15, \$591,489. Crown lands area, over 10,000 square miles, or one-third of total area.

DAIRYING.—Cheese made, 1914, 1,002,026 lbs.; butter made, 1,090,501 lbs.

FISHERIES.—New Brunswick fishing grounds are among the richest in the world, employing 20,000.

INDUSTRIAL.—1910, 1,158 industrial establishments. Capital, \$36,125,012; employees, 24,755; wages, \$8,314,212; value of products, \$35,422,302, increase of 68 per cent. in 10 years.

LIVE STOCK (June 30th, 1915), 64,075 horses, 126,200 milch cows, 127,073 other cattle, 142,141 sheep, 88,167 swine.

LUMBER CUT—1915, 291,000,000 board feet cut on Crown lands. Timber stand 22 billion feet. 8,000,000 acres of forest lands held by the Crown.

POPULATION.—New Brunswick made a province in 1784. Population, 1901, 331,120; 1911, 351,899, or 12 to square mile.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia pulpwood consumption in 1914, in 9 mills, 60,116 cords, valued at \$342,784.

Maritime railway mileage, on June 30, 1914, 3,483. Land grants, 1,807,772 acres.

Provincial cash subsidies since 1876, \$11,895,336; by municipalities, \$823,398.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia—the gateway of the Dominion, one of the richest of its provinces.

AGRICULTURE.—Census provisional estimate of cereal crops (Sept. 30, 1915), 4,748,000 bushels from 135,830 acres, viz.: Wheat, 275,500; oats, 3,896,500; barley, 141,500; peas, 4,000; rye, 6,500; beans, 19,000, buckwheat, 262,000; mixed grains, 143,000. Yield in 1914, 4,292,700 bushels.

Production of N. S. for 1915, \$124,622,650 (Chronicle estimate), viz.: Coal, \$21,000,000; coke and bye-products, \$2,500,000; gold and other minerals, \$275,000; gypsum, limestone, etc., \$900,00; building materials and clay products, \$200,000; iron and steel products, \$15,000,000; fisheries, \$7,800,000; manufactures, ship and freights, \$39,50,000; products of the farm, \$32,347,658; products of the forest, \$4,60 000; game and furs, \$500,000.

COAL.—Production, 1914, 7,000,000 tons; 6,000,000 tons shipped; 14,600 miners in N.S.

DAIRYING.—Creameries production, 1914, exceeded that of 1910 by 360 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL.—Nova Scotia supports five universities and a larger proportion of other educational institutions than any other province.

LIVE STOCK.—643,037, viz., 67,688 horses, 138,534 milch cows; 161,300 other cattle; 217,698 sheep; 57,817 swine.

MANUFACTURING DATA (PER CENSUS).

	1900.	1910.	Inc. in 10 yrs.
Establishments	1,188	1,480	292
Capital	\$34,586,416	\$79,596,341	\$45,009,925
Employees	23,284	28,795	5,511
Salaries and wages..	\$5,613,571	\$10,628,955	\$5,015,384
Raw and partly mfd.			
materials	13,161,077	26,058,315	12,897,238
Value of products...	23,592,513	52,706,184	29,113,671

NATURAL WEALTH.—Nova Scotia is rich in natural resources. Its vast coal mines, its iron, gypsum, clay deposits, its immense fisheries and forests, orchards and farms, provide the wealth. A conservative estimate of its products for the year 1914 is placed at over \$120,000,000, with a population of less than half a million.

FRUIT.—Apple production, 1914, 950,000 barrels; value, \$1,950,000.

ONTARIO.

AGRICULTURE.—Census provisional estimate of cereal crops (Sept. 30, 1915), 219,771,000 bushels (from 6,770,500 acres), viz.: Fall wheat, 26,091,000; spring wheat, 2,706,000; oats, 110,996,000; barley, 15,109,000; rye, 1,602,000; peas, 2,739,000; beans, 472,000; buckwheat, 3,909,000; flax, 60,000; mixed grains, 13,141,000; corn for husking, 14,149,000. Yield for 1914, 183,875,000 bushels.

Crop report, 1915, of chief grains, Bureau of Industries estimate: Fall wheat, 24,737,011 bushels; spring wheat, 3,439,949 bushels; barley, 19,893,129 bushels; oats, 120,217,952 bushels; corn (husking), 21,760,496 bushels; corn (for silo), 4,874,377; potatoes, 13,267,023 bushels; mangel-wurzels, 25,302,323 bushels; turnips, 46,598,851 bushels; mixed grains, 19,461,609 bushels; hay, clover, etc., 4,253,763 tons; sugar beets, 8,644,281 bushels.

Ontario's output, 1915, of farms, \$300,000,000; of lumber, \$40,000,000; of mines, \$46,000,000.

AREA.—Ontario's area: 407,262 square miles, or 260,647,680 acres; are (outside of District of Patricia), 126,000,000 acres. Disposed of, end of 1913, 26,402,083 acres; in Crown, about 100,000,000 acres.

Ontario is three times as large as United Kingdom,

and larger than France or Germany, nearly as large as South Africa.

DAIRYING.—Dairy products value, 1914, \$125,000,000. Dairy products exports have decreased to 20 per cent. Total consumption increased; home consumption now 75 per cent.

DAIRYING.—Cheese factories, 1914, 968; milk used for cheese, 1,115,811,492 lbs.; cheese made, 101,712,336 lbs., value \$13,602,745.

Butter plants at cheese factories, 159. Butter made, 1,500,215 lbs., value \$402,580; value of milk, cream and casein sold, \$74,531.

Creameries, 167; butter, 23,104,537 lbs; value of butter, \$6,115,425.

DISTRICT OF PATRICIA.—Area, 157,400 sq. miles, or nearly three-fourths of that of France or Germany. Adds 60 per cent. to area of Ontario, and gives it over 500 miles of seashore on James and Hudson Bays.

FARM VALUES, ETC.—Ontario's total value of farm property, implements and live stock, 1914 (per Bureau of Industries), \$1,480,461,303, viz.:

Land	\$ 790,538,706
Buildings	347,348,643
Implements	91,703,876
Live Stock on hand.....	250,870,078

Total value of above in 1910.....\$1,283,410,384

Estimated value of agricultural output of Ontario for 1914 (per Bureau of Industries), \$352,170,180, viz.: Field crops, \$199,152,945; live stock, sold or slaughtered, \$93,017,235; dairy industry (estimate), \$40,000,000; fruit and vegetables (estimate), \$20,000,000. Total, \$352,170,180.

FARM VALUES.—Average per acre occupied 1914, land, \$31.70; buildings, \$13.93; implements, \$3.68; live stock, \$10.06. Total, \$59.37.

Values of buildings, implements and live stock, per acre cleared, \$47.27.

LIVE STOCK.—On hand, July 1, 1915, total of 131,267, viz.: Horses, 779,131; milch cows, 1,022,518; other cattle, 1,652, 228; sheep and lambs, 908,095; swine, 1,769,295.

POULTRY.—On hand July 1, 1915, 14,273,071, viz.: Turkeys, 674,494; geese, 416,414; ducks, 545,813; other fowls, 12,636,370.

Live stock sold or killed year ending June 30, 1915:
Horses, 75,527; cattle, 875,394; sheep, 489,320; swine, 2,110,936; poultry, 6,764,069.

Live stock on hand July 1, 1914, value \$250,870,078; value of live stock sold or slaughtered in year ending July 1, 1914, \$93,017,235.

MINING.—Mineral resources cover practically the entire list of metallics and non-metallics, with the exception of coal.

The rapid growth of Ontario's mineral industry during the last two decades is thus shown: 1893, \$6,120,753; 1903, \$12,870,593; 1913, \$53,232,311.

CHIEF METALLIC PRODUCTS.

Mineral.	Value 1914.	Total production to date.
Gold	\$5,529,767	\$14,822,998
Silver.	12,795,214	126,550,597
Nickel.	5,109,088	51,400,370
Copper.	2,081,332	21,161,355

LEADING NON-METALLIC PRODUCTS.

Product.	Value 1914.
Brick.	\$3,230,591
Portland Cement	2,931,190
Natural Gas	2,346,687
Stone, building and crushed.	1,088,862

Total value mineral production, 1914. \$46,295,959

Cobalt production, 1914, \$13,501,469. Total value since 1909, \$113,751,261, mostly silver.

Gold and silver mining companies' dividends, 1914, \$7,716,243; total declared to end of 1914, \$58,078,964, mostly in Cobalt country.

In 1891, Ontario produced 15 mining substances; 32 in 1914.

Ontario's mineral production, 1891, \$4,705,673.

Ontario's total production of metals since 1891, nearly \$300,000,000.

Ontario took lead for first time, in 1914, in gold mining, exceeding B. C. and Yukon.

Ontario has nearly 45,000 automobiles.

Ontario mining employees, 20,530; wages, \$15,284,761.

Ontario has 12 gold and 32 silver producing mines.

OCCUPIED LAND.—Ontario's occupied land. 1911, 21,933,700 acres; only about 10 per cent. of total area. Increase of 2.73 per cent. in last decade, and 1.22 in previous one. Only 15.54 per cent. of land area, exclusive of Patricia, is occupied agriculturally. Ontario has under cultivation less than 6 per cent. of its total area, viz., a little over 13 million acres, and has parted with less than 10 per cent. of its Crown area, leaving over 200,000,000 acres in the Crown.

OLD AND NEW ONTARIO.—Of Ontario's area of 407,262 square miles, that part known as "Old Ontario," lying south of Lake Nipissing, French River and Georgian Bay, is approximately 60,000 square miles (including water in Great Lakes within limits of province), or 15 per cent. of whole, and "New Ontario" 347,262 square miles, or 85 per cent. of whole.

POPULATION.—Ontario first settled about 1784, by 10,000 United Empire Loyalists. Ontario's population: 1824, 150,066; 1831, 236,702; 1841, 455,688; 1851, 952,004; 1861, 1,396,091; 1871, 1,620,851; 1881, 1,926,922; 1891, 2,114,321; 1901, 2,182,947; 1911, 2,523,274; 1915, estimated at 2,598,320. Ontario's rural population: 1891, 1,295,323; 1906, 1,246,969; 1911, fell to 1,194,785.

TOBACCO CROP.—Estimated acreage, 1915, 5,503; yield, 6,519,846 lbs., or 1,185 lbs. per acre.

STATISTICS (Ontario Bureau of Industries).—Population, 1915, 2,598,320. Assessment, 1914, \$1,889,850,930. Municipal taxes, \$26,221,266; school taxes, \$12,357,610; debenture debts, \$191,235,214; sinking funds, \$27,103,328.

PASTURE AND ORCHARD LANDS.—Pasture land cleared, 1915, 3,350,420 acres; orchards, 288,825 acres; small fruits, 23,443 acres; vineyards, 10,276 acres; gardens, 57,774 acres.

PULPWOOD.—Ontario's pulpwood consumption in 1914, in 21 mills, 447,751 cords, valued at \$3,172,235, nearly 40 per cent. of all-Canadian total; average value per cord, \$7.08. Pulp produced, 325,233 tons.

VALUE OF LAND (census estimate), \$723,902,419; buildings, \$317,876,963; implements, \$84,969,426; live stock, \$214,720,424. Total, \$1,341,469,232.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AGRICULTURE.—Census grain yield estimate, 1914-15, 7,386,400 bushels, viz.: Wheat, 575,000; oats, 6,042,000; mixed grains, 540,000; barley, 140,000; buckwheat, 88,000; peas, 1,400.

P. E. I. farm crops, exclusive of fruits, in 1915, were valued at, as follows: Wheat, \$632,500; oats, \$2,600,000; barley, \$85,000; mixed grain, \$275,000; buckwheat, \$50,000; roots, \$625,000; potatoes, \$2,000,000; hay, \$3,500,000. Total, \$9,791,500.

Agricultural census, provisional estimate of cereal crops (Sept. 30, 1915), 7, 949,000 bushels, from 244,770 acres, viz.: Wheat, 737,500; oats, 6,701,000; barley, 109,500; peas, 2,000; buckwheat, 79,000; mixed grains, 320,000; Yield in 1914, 8,973,200 bushels.

CROP AREAS, 1915: Wheat, 34,400 acres; oats, 196,000; barley, 3,700; peas and beans, 770; mixed grains, 13,500; hay and clover, 198,000; buckwheat, 3,000; potatoes, 31,000; turnips, etc., 7,900; corn for fodder, 260.

FUR FARMING INDUSTRY.—P. E. I. has about 300 incorporated fox companies, and 350 fox ranches, with an authorized capital of over \$35,000,000. They contain about 4,000 silver foxes, besides hundreds of others less valuable. Sixteen fox companies were incorporated in P. E. I. during 1914, besides oyster farming, industrial and trading companies.

P. E. I. fur farming includes breeding of three varieties of foxes, also some raccoon, fisher, beaver, otter, mink, muskrat, marten and Russian sable, and Persian lambs.

LIVE STOCK.—(June 30th, 1914), 36,144 horses, 46,365 milch cows, 62,000 other cattle, 110,500 sheep, 43,800 swine.

P. E. I. has 195 lobster-canning establishments.

P. E. I. provincial revenue for 1915 exceeded \$500,000.

No part of P. E. I. is more than 10 miles from railway, and three-fourths of its area is within 5 miles of the rails.

Many manufactories are busier, and more mills, factories, machine shops and foundries throughout the Dominion are being operated twenty-four hours a day than in any other year since Confederation.

QUEBEC.

AREA.—Quebec is Canada's largest Province: 703,653 square miles (455,078,602 acres of land and 7,295,158 of water); 18.883 per cent. of whole Dominion; much larger than five United Kingdoms.

AGRICULTURE.—1915 crop area: Total of acres, 4,901,760. Spring wheat, 71,000; oats, 1,400,000; barley, 85,000; rye, 8,700; peas, 24,000; mixed grains, 101,000; hay and clover, 2,924,860; buckwheat, 104,000; corn for husking, 16,300; beans, 4,700; flax, 600; potatoes, 117,000; turnips, etc., 10,200; corn for fodder, 34,000.

Total production value, 1914, \$98,779,000.

Census provisional estimate of cereal crops (Sept. 30, 1915), 54,527,700 bushels (from 1,815,700 acres), viz.: Wheat, 1,447,000; oats, 43,834,000; barley, 2,312,000; rye, 169,000; peas, 442,000; beans, 98,000; buckwheat, 2,546,000; flax, 7,700; mixed grains, 3,227,000; corn for husking, 445,000. Yield in 1914, 52,016,200 bushels.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—1914: Hospitals, 50; sanatoria, 6; orphan asylums and various homes, 114; insane asylums, 6; number of persons admitted, 266,626.

COMMERCE (1914).—Importations, \$185,328,270; exportations, \$177,556,784.

DAIRYING.—Butter factories, 680; cheese factories, 887; butter and cheese factories combined, 280. Total, 1,947 factories. Value of butter and cheese manufactured in 1914, \$16,156,022.

DWELLINGS ERECTED.—(1914)—Number, 10,375; value, \$17,743,904.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.—Number, 3; persons placed, 6,969.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—Number, 689; membership, 65,324.

FACTORIES ERECTED.—(1914)—Number, 571; value, \$5,686,440.

FINANCE.—(Fiscal year ending June 30th, 1915)—Total receipts, \$22,784,308; total expenditure, \$21,413,909.

FISHERIES.—Total value of fish sold, 1913-14, exportation and certain home markets, \$1,850,427.

FORESTS.—Total value of production, 1914, \$26,289,168.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—385 incorporated in 1914; total capital, \$35,210,006.

LIVE STOCK.—(July, 1915)—372,567 horses, 720,420 milch cows, 612,500 other cattle, 554,491 sheep, 632,729 swine.

BANKING.—Number of banks and branches, 657.

MANUFACTURES.—Number, 6,584; capital invested, \$326,946,925; salaries and wages, \$184,374,053; value of production, \$350,901,656 (1911 census).

MINING INDUSTRY.—(1914)—Value, asbestos and asbestic, \$2,900,839; gold, \$21,064; silver, 31,809; copper, \$801,129; ochre, mica, phosphate and graphite, \$130,000. Quarry products—Cement, \$13,325,055; lime, \$391,622; brick, \$1,194,351; limestone, \$1,745,855; granite, \$582,235.

POPULATION.—1901, 1,648,898; 1911, 2,002,712 (male, 1,011,247; female, 991,465). 1914 (according to Municipal Statistics), 2,558,867 (rural, 1,227,853; urban, 1,131,014); cities and towns having over 1,000 inhabitants: 29 of 1,000 to 2,500, 17 of 2,500 to 5,000, 11 of 5,000 to 10,000, and 11 of 10,000 and over. Montreal, the metropolis, has 650,000 inhabitants.

PULPWOOD.—Quebec leads the Canadian provinces in pulpwood consumption, more than half of all-Canadian total.

Quebec's pulpwood consumption, in 1914, in 31 mills, 636,496 cords, valued at \$4,148,405; average value per cord, \$6.52. Pulp produced, 515,409 tons.

RAILWAYS.—June 30, 1914, 4,043 miles of railway. Land grants, 1,198,650 acres. Provincial cash subsidies since 1875, \$12,333,196; by municipalities, \$3,130,501.

ROADS.—45,000 miles of roads in the Province of Quebec; in the year 1914, 1,035 miles have been macadamized, 800 gravelled. Government expenditure on roads, from July 1st to December 1st, 1914, \$4,354,566.

TRADES UNIONS.—Number, 301; membership, 14,959.

WATER POWERS.—Total estimated hydraulic power, 6,000,000 horse power.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Saskatchewan stands first amongst wheat-producing provinces of Canada. Produced 500,000,000 bushels in 10 years.

AGRICULTURE: Crop production, 319,738,135 bushels, viz.: Wheat, 173,723,775; oats, 130,910,048; barley, 9,043,831; flax, 6,060,499.

Crop production of 1915 represented a return of \$281 per capital of its total population. Area under crop, 1916, 10,543,796 acres.

Best bushel of wheat prize at International Dry Farming Congress, 1915, was won by a Saskatchewan farmer.

Average wheat yield for 10 years of 18.2 exceeds that of United States for same period by over 5 to acre.

In 1901, 1 per cent. of Saskatchewan arable acreage produced 18,000,000 bushels of grain. In 1915, 18 per cent. produced 320,000,000 bushels.

AREA.—250,650 square miles, one-half surveyed. Twice size of British Isles and large as France—760 x 320 miles.

ELEVATORS.—Saskatchewan had, March 1 1915, 1,619 elevators and warehouses; capacity, 84 000,000 bus.

MANUFACTURES.—Value, 1910, \$6,332,132.

Saskatchewan has 7 cities, 72 towns, 297 villages, 297 rural municipalities. 408 banks, 408 post offices.

POPULATION.—1901, 91 279; 1911, 492,431 (census); 1915, estimated, 700,000; 80 p. c. engaged in agriculture.

RAILWAYS.—Saskatchewan had, on June 30, 1914, 5,089 miles of railway—increase of 3.064 in eight years. Now second province in mileage. Bond guarantees, \$41,625,000.

Saskatchewan has a larger railway mileage than any Western province, and more than any Eastern province except Ontario. It has also led in annual increase for past six years.

TELEPHONES.—On April 30, 1915, 520 rural companies, 12,611 miles, 13,820 subscribers. Government owned.

RAILWAY FACTS.

Canada has 91 railways that make returns to the Department of Railways.

Canada added more than 10,000 miles to her operative railway mileage in last decade. No other country in the world has equalled it.

Canada has, on basis of population, the highest ratio of railway mileage of any country in the world, viz., 3.75 miles per head.

Only 4 countries now exceed Canada in railway mileage—United States, Russia, Germany, India.

Canada has more miles of railway in operation than Australia, New Zealand, Italy and Spain combined; more than Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Roumania joined together, with Portugal and Turkey thrown in, and in five years will probably occupy second place among all the countries of the world.

(For year ending June 30, 1914.)

Canada's railway mileage, June 30th, 1914, 30,795; increase of 1,491 in year. Doubled in 20 years. Mileage in 1836, 16; Confederation, 1867, 2,278.

Ontario leads in mileage, with 9,255; Quebec, 4,043; Saskatchewan, 5,089; Alberta, 2,545; Manitoba, 4,076; British Columbia, 1,978; New Brunswick, 1,839; Nova Scotia, 1,365; Prince Edward Island, 279; Yukon, 102.

Capitalization of railways in Canada, \$60,000 per mile; \$57,976 in United States; \$275,040 in Britain.

Canada's railways have been given cash subsidies of \$228,772,640, viz., \$178,839,528 from Dominion, \$37,023,275 from provinces, and \$17,914,836 from municipalities. Dominion and Provincial Governments have also guaranteed railway bonds for many millions.

Railway subsidies, 1913-14, \$16,106,319, viz., by the Dominion, \$15,583,059; by the provinces, \$523,260.

Canada's railways employ 159,142. Annual salaries and wages, \$111,762,972.

Railways operating in Canada paid \$2,822,774 in taxes during 1914.

Canada has 24,410 level railway crossings and 519 overhead highway crossings; 80 tunnels.

Capital invested in railways, \$1,808,820,761, viz.,

Stocks, \$853,110,653; debenture stock, \$173,307,470; funded debt, \$782,402,638.

Accidents to railway passengers, 1914: Killed, 25; injured, 402. To trainmen: Killed, 97; injured, 953.

Canada has given to transportation, through governments and municipalities, \$800,000,000, in addition to years); tons of freight, 101,393,989 (trebled in twelve).

Passengers carried in 1913, 46,702,280 (doubled in ten \$133,000,000 invested in Government-owned lines.

Increase of 471,515 passengers and decrease of 5,598,721 tons of freight in year.

Total earnings, \$243,083,539 (decrease of 5.60 per cent.); operating expenses, \$178,975,258 (decrease of 1.69 per cent.) Ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings, 73.63 in 1914, 70.9 in 1913. Earnings doubled in a decade.

Thirty years ago Canadian passenger trains ran a total of 8,298,957 miles; 1914, 45,219,048 miles.

In 1900 it cost 86 cents to run a train one mile; now, \$1.65.

Canada has one mile of railway to 270 people.

Canada's land grants to railways, 43,613,949 acres, viz.: By the Dominion, 31,864,074 acres; by Quebec, 1,198,650 acres; by British Columbia, 8,119,221 acres; by New Brunswick, 1,647,772 acres; by Ontario, 624,232; by Nova Scotia, 160,000 acres.

Government guarantees of railway bonds: Authorized, \$406,259,165; bonds executed, \$268,710,264; guarantees earned, \$225,473,294.

Canada has spent more per capita on transportation than any other country in the world.

Estimated tourist expenditure in Canada, \$50,000,000 a year.

GOVERNMENT OWNED AND OPERATED LINES.

—Total mileage, 2,123; capital cost, \$133,706,048, viz.: Intercolonial, 1,455 miles; capital cost, \$103,035,580; cost per mile, \$70,815. Prince Edward Island, 279 miles; capital cost, \$8,920,623; cost per mile, \$31,973. Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, 334 miles (owned by Ontario Government); capital cost, \$1,936,600; cost per mile, \$32,217.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.—Operative mileage, 1914, 2,052 (1,287 in 1909), computed as single track.

Capitalization, \$147,585,342 (\$91,604,989 in 1909).

Gross earnings, 1914, \$29,691,007; operating expenses, \$28,216,110.

Passengers carried, 614,709,819 (exclusive of 179,349, 774 transferred). 597,863,807 in 1913. Doubled in 6 years. Freight moved, 1,845,923 tons.

Employees, 16,195; salaries and wages, \$11,845,463.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM.

The Grand Trunk System is Canada's pioneer rail way.

It is the longest continuous double-track railway in the world under one management, spanning Canada from ocean to ocean.

The Grand Trunk Victoria Jubilee Bridge over the St. Lawrence River, Montreal, is one of the longest bridges in the world.

The Grand Trunk's famous train, The International Limited, Chicago to Portland, through Canada, is known the continent over as Canada's train of Superior Service.

The St. Clair Tunnel, one of the longest submarine tunnels in existence, was built by the Grand Trunk Railway. It connects Canada and the United States, and is operated with electric locomotives.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1903.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has a fleet of four steamships in regular operation between Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Prince Rupert and Alaska ports on the Pacific Coast. These steamers use oil fuel.

The last spike on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was driven at Nechako Crossing, British Columbia, on April 7th, 1914.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has been built to a higher standard of initial construction than any other railway on the continent.

The first sod for the Grand Trunk Pacific was turned at Manitoba Sand Hill on August 28th, 1905, and the laying of steel began at Portage la Prairie, September, 1906.

The Grand Trunk Pacific crosses the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of 3,712 feet, with the lowest grade of any railway on the American Continent.

The through sleeping car trains between Winnipeg and Prince Rupert are among the handsomest trains on the continent.

Through freight and passenger service, with splendid equipment, was put into operation between Eastern and Western Canada over the Grand Trunk, T. & N. O. and Canadian Government Railways in 1915.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships are known as the crack liners of the North Pacific Coast; speedy, complete and comfortable in every modern sense, and nothing in construction or equipment neglected to ensure full reliability and sureness in their course through the "Norway of America."

The Grand Trunk System, in addition to its mammoth elevators at Montreal, Fort William and other points on the Great Lakes, has 228 smaller ones located along its lines in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Three great hotels are owned and operated by the Grand Trunk System, the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; the Fort Garry, Winnipeg, and the Macdonald, Edmonton. The Macdonald was opened in 1915, and has a fine situation overlooking the Saskatchewan River.

Mining development on a large scale is proceeding along the line in British Columbia. Great anthracite coal deposits have been found.

Prince Rupert is situated on one of the finest harbors in the world, on the shores of the Sunset Ocean, the North Pacific, five hundred miles nearer the Orient than any other port, developing rapidly in commerce, already great in its rich fisheries, and destined to become the greatest fishing centre in the world.

A commercial telegraph system is operated along the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Transcontinental line between Prince Rupert, B.C., and Moncton, N.B.

The railway passes the base of Mount Robson, B.C., the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies.

The country traversed by the line in the Prairie Provinces is probably the finest wheat-growing country in the world.

The New Garden of Canada is the description given of the lands in British Columbia opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Great agricultural areas suitable for mixed farming have been thrown open to settlement by the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has constructed a 20,000-ton drydock (which can accommodate the largest ship on the Pacific Ocean) at Prince Rupert, B.C.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway's elevator at Fort William, Ont., is the largest single elevator in Canada, and has a capacity of 5,500,000 bushels.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the greatest corporations of its kind in the world.

Mileage, 18,090.5, viz.: C. P. R. and lines worked, 13,300.8; owned and controlled, 4,729.7.

Gross earnings, \$98,865,209.78; expenses, \$65,290,582.49. Net earnings, \$33,574,627.29.

Equipment: 2,255 locomotives, 2,781 passenger cars, 87,504 freight, and other cars, 7,891. Railway and equipment valued at \$503,584,725.07.

Passengers carried, 13,086,064; freight, 21,490,596 tons.

Employees, 65,900; monthly pay roll, \$3,625,000.

Capital stock, \$260,000,000; preference, \$80,681,921.12; debenture stock, \$176,284,882.10; mortgage bonds, \$6,399,180.00.

C. P. R. dividend declared, 1915, 10 per cent.

Canada gave C.P.R. 62 millions in cash and construction and 25 million acres of land.

Railway construction, rolling stock equipment, ocean, lake and river steamships, \$12,281,698.37.

C. P. R. fleet of 59 steamers: Great Lakes, 5; Ferry service, 2; B. C. Lake and River, 24; B. C. Coast service, 26; Bay of Fundy service, 2.

C. P. R. has contractors now proceeding with the largest tunnel job in America—\$8,000,000, for a 5-mile track tunnel under Rogers' Pass.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., includes Canadian Pacific Trans-Atlantic, Trans-Pacific Lines and the Allan Line.

The C.P.R. circles the world by land and sea, and is spending large sums on its lines.

(See also "**CANADA'S MOUNTAIN WORLD**" on Page 69)

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The Canadian Northern Railway has practically a water-level line through British Columbia.

The Canadian Northern Railway line through the Rocky Mountains has the easiest gradient of any trans-continental line crossing the great natural barrier.

A Canadian Northern Railway 50 per cent. engine hauls from Edmonton to Albreda Summit, a distance of 348 miles, 48 loaded freight cars, or a total weight of 2,400 tons; from Albreda Summit to the Pacific Coast, 426 miles, it hauls 90 loaded freight cars, or a load of 4,500 tons.

The Canadian Northern Railway Pacific Division opens the North Thompson Valley to settlement and serves the Valley of the Fraser.

The Canadian Northern Railway gridirons the greatest wheat fields of the West, as well as the best mixed-farming districts.

The Canadian Northern Railway main line between Sudbury and Port Arthur serves fertile agricultural areas.

The Canadian Northern Railway line between Sudbury and Port Arthur is one of the finest pieces of line on the continent.

The Canadian Northern Railway has at Port Arthur, Ontario, the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world—capacity 10,000,000 bushels.

The Canadian Northern Railway main line between Sudbury and Port Arthur serves territory estimated to contain 10,000,000 cords of pulpwood.

The Canadian Northern Railway main line between Sudbury and Winnipeg serves territory estimated to contain 143,000,000 tons of iron ore.

The Canadian Northern Railway is the best route to Muskoka, as it passes through the heart of the district,

with boat-side stations at Bala Park and Lake Joseph.

The Canadian Northern Railway Toronto-Ottawa line serves the Rideau District, one of the most beautiful of lake areas.

The Canadian Northern Railway serves collecting grain elevators having 26 per cent. of the total capacity of Western Canada.

The Canadian Northern Railway serves licensed grain elevators having 47 per cent. of the total capacity in Canada.

The Canadian Northern Railway serves pulp and paper plants having 53 per cent. of the capacity of Canada. In Ontario, the C.N.R. proportion is 60 per cent.; in Quebec, 64 per cent., and in Nova Scotia, 50 per cent.

C. N. R. last rail, on transcontinental line, laid on January 23, 1915, at Basque, on North Thompson River.

The Canadian Northern Railway extends from Quebec City to Vancouver and Victoria, in British Columbia, and serves directly most important points between.

The Canadian Northern Railway has a total mileage approximating 10,000 miles, with the larger proportion west of the Great Lakes.

RELIGIOUS FACTS.

RELIGIONS OF CANADA, 1911 CENSUS.

Seventy-nine specified religions for population of 7,173,513, as compared with 57 in 1901 for population of 5,327,224. Number without specified religion, 1911, 32,490.

Roman Catholics, 2,833,041, ten-year increase of 27.06 per cent.; Presbyterians, 1,115,325 (increase of 32.39); Methodists, 1,079,892 (increase, 17.78); Anglicans, 1,043,017 (increase, 53.05); Baptists, 382,666 (increase, 20.33); Lutherans, 229,864 (increase, 148.43); Salvation Army, 18,834 (increase, 82.71); Congregationalists, 34,054 (increase, 20.36); Greek Church, 88,507 (increase, 466.26); Jews, 74,564 (increase, 354.63).

Proportion of denominations to total population in 1911: Roman Catholic, 39.31 per cent.; Presbyterian, 15.48; Methodist, 14.98; Anglican, 14.47; Baptist, 5.31; Lutheran, 3.19; Greek Church, 1.23; Jews, 1.03.

Canada has 1,111,250 church members in 15,035 churches: Anglican, 2,500 churches; Baptist, 1,307;

Christian, 74; Congregational, 199; Friends, 22; Lutheran, 500; Methodist, 5,600; Presbyterian, 4,422; other organizations (estimated), 250.

Roman Catholic Church in Canada has 2,428 churches, 8 archdeacons, 27 bishops, 4,053 clergy (1,268 religious, 2,795 secular), 13 seminaries, with 1,662 students, 72 universities and colleges, 327 charitable institutions.

Anglican increase in ten years, 1901-1911, 53.05 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 27.06; Methodists, 17.78; Presbyterians, 32.39; Baptists, 20.33; Salvation Army, 82.71.

Totals of principal denominations: Anglicans, 1,043,017; Baptists, 382,666; Congregationalists, 34,054; Jews, 229,864; Methodists, 1,079,892; Presbyterians, 1,115,324; Catholics, 2,833,041; Unitarians, 3,224; Salvation Army, 18,834; Doukhobors, 10,493, Evangelicals, 10,595.

In ten years Catholic population increased by 603,441; Anglicans, 361,524; Lutherans, 137,340; Methodists, 163,006; Presbyterians, 272,882; Baptists, 64,661; Greek Church, 78,877; and Jews, 58, 163.

Missionary totals for Great Britain and America for 1914: Given by the home churches, \$29,280,057.18. Given by the native churches, \$7,718,686.60. Foreign missionaries, 20,840 persons. Baptized in year, 180,126 persons.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Number of communicants in Presbyterian churches and missions in Canada, 1914, 325,811 (increase of 10,979 in year); 8 Synods; 76 Presbyteries (as against 4 and 33 in 1875).

Ministers, 1,910; elders, 11,064; sums raised for all purposes, \$5,691,169, an average of nearly \$18 per communicant. Of this, \$4,653,500 for congregational purposes and stipends; for schemes of the church, \$1,037,669.

Eight theological colleges had 245 students.

1,152 Presbyterian missionaries (in foreign fields and French evangelization).

Presbyterian Church in Canada is responsible for 14 000,000 in non-Christian lands.

Congregations: Self-sustaining, 1,654; augmented, 719; home missions, 2,198. Total, 4,571.

Value of church property, \$24,610,041.

3,785 Presbyterian Sabbath Schools, with 264,141 scholars, and 30,506 teachers and officers.

Union of Presbyterian churches in 1875. Union of Methodist churches in 1883.

Church and Manse Building Fund has assisted in building 968 churches.

Budget for the schemes of the Church, 1915, \$1,500,000.

Expended on Home Missions, 1914, \$425,586; on Foreign Missions, \$321,469; exclusive of W. M. S.

1,973 Young People's Societies and similar organizations; membership, 62,709.

The two women's missionary societies united in 1914 as one as the Women's Missionary Society.

Women's Missionary Society, 47,923 members; 656 Mission Bands. Receipts, \$69,399.

The Publications Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Canada supply annually over 13 million copies of periodicals to Presbyterian Sunday Schools in Canada, as well as supplies and requisites for Churches, Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies.

METHODIST.

The Methodist Church in Canada has one General Conference, 12 Conferences, 153 Districts, 2,122 Circuits, 5,360 preaching appointments. The total membership for the year ending June 30, 1915, is 376,761, an increase of 7,769 over the previous year. The total number of Methodist families is 201,470.

It has 2,870 ministers and probationers; 2,441 local preachers; 1,044 exhorters; 3,117 class leaders and assistants, and 12,408 stewards.

It has 3,824 Sunday Schools, with 41,929 officers and teachers, and 420,210 scholars; a total Sunday School force of 462,139. There are 108,095 pledged abstainers in the Sunday Schools, of whom 23,810 signed the total abstinence pledge during the year. The Sunday Schools raised for Missions during the past year \$59,547, and for all purposes, \$421,060.

The Young People's Societies report a membership of 98,354, and a total raised for all purposes of \$136,313. Number of Societies, 2,390.

The income of the Missionary Society for the year

ending June 30, 1915, was \$651,450. There are 716 home missionaries, 44 missionaries among the Indians of Canada, 12 among the Orientals in Canada, 20 in Japan, and 81 in West China.

The Women's Missionary Society, organized in 1881, has 28 missionaries in West China, 31 in Japan, and nearly 70 in various fields of service in Canada. The total membership is 65,791, and the income for 1914 was \$188,979.

The Church has seventeen Colleges and Universities, with 5,136 students. The income of the Educational Society was \$55,237 for 1915.

There are 3,782 churches, value \$29,049,305; 1,542 parsonages, value \$4,180,725; College property, value \$7,200,391. Total value of all Church property, \$43,242,261.

The head offices of the Methodist Church are in the Wesley Buildings, corner Queen Street West and John Street, Toronto.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Canada is one of the world's greatest telephone users. Canada's telephone statistics, 1914:

Canada had, 521,144 telephones, or 1 for every 15 of population.

Canada had 1,136 telephone organizations, viz.: Ontario, 468; Saskatchewan, 269; Quebec, 127; Nova Scotia, 83; New Brunswick, 24; Prince Edward Island, 1; Manitoba, 38; Alberta, 9; British Columbia, 16; Yukon, 1.

Capitalization, \$59,847,000; cost, \$69,214,971.

Gross earnings, \$17,297,268. Operating expenses, \$12,882,402; net earnings, \$4,414,866.

Manitoba and Alberta have absorbed practically all telephone companies, Alberta spending, 1914, \$1,000,000 on 'phone extensions. Saskatchewan is in process of doing the same.

Canadian telegraph companies' gross earnings, 1914, \$5,983,204; operating expenses, \$4,242,539; 6,150 em-

The chain of wireless telegraph stations from Port Arthur to the Soo, provides Canada with a Marine Telegraphic Service not equalled by any other in the world. It is now possible for vessels to maintain continuous communication with Marconi stations for several days out from Cape Race.

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

Canada's drink bill, 1914, \$103,049,429.

Per capita consumption of liquor in Canada for ten years:—

	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
1905 .....	.895	5.123	.093	6.111
1914	1.061	7.200	.124	8.385

Average consumption, 1914-15.: Of spirits, .872 per head, the lowest record in 5 years; of beer, 7.071 gals.; of wine, .095 gals.; or total of 8.038 gals., compared with 8.385 gals in 1913-14.

Intoxicating beverages entered for consumption in 1914, 67,711,833 gallons, viz.: Canadian spirits, 4,764,619; imported spirits, 3,806,201; Canadian malt liquors, 56,060,846; imported malt liquors, 2,082,194; imported wines, 997,973.

Capital invested in brewing and distilling in Canada (per census, 1911), \$43,237,757; persons employed, 4,688; wages paid annually, \$2,649,284.

Canada produced, 1914, 6,972,583 proof gallons of spirits; 1913, 6,458,452.

1913-14: Cigars manufactured, 291,359,173; cigarettes, 1,166,707,610. Increase of 187,501,203.

Ontario.—Of total municipalities of 847, 555 were under prohibition and 292 under license at end of 1915. Jan. 3, 1916. Local option carried in 15 and lost in 7 municipalities. Defeated by three-fifths vote in 13. 47 licenses affected. By-law sustained in 3.

Prince Edward Island has full provincial prohibition.

Nova Scotia has prohibition outside Halifax.

New Brunswick has prohibition in 10 of its 15 counties, and in 2 of its 3 cities.

In Quebec, two-thirds of province is dry; 906 municipalities dry; 237 wet.

Manitoba is to vote upon a prohibitory law in March, 1916; 50 municipalities have local option..

Saskatchewan closed up all her bar-rooms on June 30, 1915. Other sale greatly restricted.

Alberta declared for prohibition by a vote of 58,295 to 37,509 on July 21, 1915.

TRADE FACTS.

Volume of trade during the last six fiscal years:

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Total Trade.
1910	\$301,358,529	\$391,852,692	\$ 693,211,221
1911	297,196,365	472,247,540	769,443,905
1912	315,317,250	559,320,544	874,637,794
1913	393,232,057	692,032,392	1,085,264,449
1914	478,997,928	650,746,797	1,129,744,725
1915	490,808,877	629,444,894	1,120,253,771

CANADA'S TRADE BY PROVINCES, 1914-15.

Provinces	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
Ontario	\$167,685,610	\$345,765,008	\$33 218,760 88
Quebec	181,982,754	168,965,016	22,919,065 15
Nova Scotia..	29,712,618	16,327,786	2 930,005 20
N. Brunswick.	54,322,490	12,983,369	2,162,770 68
Manitoba	11,558,465	29,847,647	6 413,589 22
Bri. Columbia.	33,627,009	36,223,080	7,373,099 81
P. E. I.	542,087	933,842	160,225 69
Alberta	469,183	9,953,295	2,484 938 77
Saskatch'n ...	7,185,357	7,550,417	1,356,345 37
Yukon	3,723,304	820,493	1,126 17
<hr/>			
Total	\$490,808,877	\$629,369,953	\$79,184,647 81
Prepaid postal parcels duty		74,941	21,262 46
<hr/>			

Grand t'l. \$490,808,877 \$629,444,894 \$79,205,910 27

Canada's total trade for 1914-15 averaged \$27 per head, based on population of 8,175,000.

Canada's total trade, calendar year 1915, (exclusive of coin and bullion), \$1,144,621,819, viz.: Exports, \$460,519,246; imports, \$684,102,573.

Canada's trade with France, 1914-15, \$22,847,315 (highest on record), viz.: Imports, \$8,257,610; exports, \$14,595,705; duty collected, \$2,900,280.

Canada's trade with Germany, 1914-15, \$7,071,865 (as against \$19,119,805 in 1913-14). Imports, \$4,909,855; exports, \$2,162,010. Duty collected, \$1,089,039.

Of Canada's total trade, 1914-15, of \$1,120,253,771, trade with United States was 61 per cent.; with United Kingdom, 27 per cent.; with other countries, 12 per cent.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

Total trade, 1914-15, \$685,131,392 (compared with \$626,265,385 for 1913-14), viz.: Imports, \$469,722,066; exports, \$215,409,326. Of merchandise imports for consumption, \$68,011,257 dutiable; \$22,149,524 free. Duty collected, \$42,335,575.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH BRITISH EMPIRE.

Total trade with British Empire, 1914-15, \$353,151,760, viz.: Imports, \$115,882,954; exports, \$237,268,806. Duty collected, \$22,057,155.

CANADA'S TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM.

Total trade, 1914-15, \$302,117,150 (compared with \$355,144,570 in 1913-14), viz.: Imports, \$90,358,287; exports, \$211,748,863. Of merchandise imports for consumption, \$68,011,257 dutiable; \$22,146,862 free. Duty collected, \$18,447,534.

WAR FACTS.

"Canada is fully determined to spare no effort and shrink from no sacrifice to make triumphant the cause of the Allies."—Sir Robert L. Borden.

The war cost Canada, during first year, \$90,000,000. Cost in 1916, with army of 250,000, estimated at \$250,000,000. Actual cash paid out on war account up to Jan. 1, 1916, \$145,000,000.

Canada has orders for 22,800,000 shells.

422 plants in Canada are at work on war orders.

Contributions to the Patriotic Fund by Provinces during the first year of war, up to September 30, 1915, the average for the Dominion being 70 cents per capita:

	Popula- tion.	Amount. raised.	Per capita contribu- tion.
Maritime Provinces ...	900,000	\$ 325,000.00	\$.36
Quebec	2,100,000	1,675,000.00	.80
Ontario	2,600,000	1,750,000.00	.68
Manitoba	525,000	750,000.00	1.42
Saskatchewan	600,000	240,000.00	.40
Alberta	500,000	238,000.00	.48
British Columbia	475,000	372,000.00	.78
Total		\$5,350,000.00	

Canada's authorized force for overseas service, raised on January 1, 1916, from 250,000 to 500,000. The first number in sight in beginning of year. "As a token of Canada's unflinching resolve to crown the justice of our cause with victory and an abiding peace."—Sir Robert Boredn.

Canadian factories had received, up to end of 1915, orders for over \$300,000,000 worth of munitions in the form of shells and their component parts.

Kipling said of the First Contingent: "It is not a Contingent that Canada has sent, but an army—horse, foot, guns, engineers, and all details fully equipped. Taking that army's strength at 33,000, and the Dominion's population at 8,000,000, the camp is Canada on a scale of 1 to 240—an entire nation unrolled across a few square miles of turf, and tents and huts."

Canada's gift to British Red Cross Society, \$1,875,000.

Canada's war gifts in 1914: Dominion, 1,000,000 bags of flour; Ontario, 250,000 bags of flour; Quebec, 4,000,000 pounds of cheese; Nova Scotia, 500,000 tons of coal; P. E. I., 100,000 bushels of oats; Alberta, 5,000 bushels of oats; New Brunswick, 100,000 bushels of potatoes; Manitoba, 50,000 bags of flour; British Columbia, 1,200,000 cans of salmon; Saskatchewan, 1,500 horses.

Canada's Indians contributed over \$16,000 to Patriotic and other war funds, up to December 1, 1915.

Foreign loans raised in United States since outbreak of war, and up to Nov. 24, 1915, estimated at nearly \$1,000,000,000, viz.; Europe, \$755,000,000; Canada, \$147,030,000; Latin America, \$44,000,000.

Total male in Canada, census of 1911, 1,675,407; of these, 1,139,011 single.

The first Canadian contingent of nearly 33,000 men, 7,500 horses, and 70 pieces of artillery, was the largest military force that ever crossed the Atlantic. Not only was it the first great force that ever "went back" from the new world, but it was larger than any force that ever came over from Europe in war times from Great Britain, or France, or Spain, or Holland.

Canada was supporting, in fall of 1915, 10,000 beds in France, England, etc., in 16 hospitals, with staffs of 2,000 doctors and over 500 nurses.

The over-subscriptions of the domestic loan—the giving of 100 millions where only 50 millions was asked—is one of the best advertisements that Canada ever had. The raising of this sum in one week in a country of eight million people compares favorably with the undertaking of the United States, with its immense population, in financing the Anglo-French loan of 500 millions.—Globe.

The Canadian Army Transport Service transported, up to end of November, 1915, 105,000 Canadian troops and hundreds of nurses without the loss of a single life.

Royal North-West Mounted Police strength, on Oct. 30, 1915, 927 officers, non-commissioned officers and constables.

Canada had 16,343 Boy Scouts in 597 troops under 1,084 officers, year ending June 30, 1915. Ontario leads with 7,213 Scouts in 237 troops.

WESTERN CANADA:

Prairie Provinces: 300 manufactories used \$2,348,912 worth of raw wood material, or 68 million feet, b.m.

Prairie Provinces have 2,782 elevators and warehouses. Capacity, 95,014,000 bushels.

Liverpool is as near to Nelson, on Hudson's Bay, as it is to Montreal.

Canadian Government has built 5 elevators—at Pt. Arthur, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver.

Volume of grain that passed through Winnipeg, Sept.-Dec., 1915, 242,594,700 bushels, as against 93,854,473 in same period in 1914, or three times as much. Of the 242,594,700 bushels, 187,738,800 was wheat.

Prairie provinces' dairy production value, 1915, \$7,365,683—highest on record.

Winnipeg has started a \$14,000,000 fresh water supply system from Shoal Lake.

Can. Manufacturers' Assn. membership, over 3,000.

In the three northwestern Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the production of wheat in 1915 is estimated at 342,943,000 bushels, as compared with 140,958,000 bushels in 1914; oats at 334,840,600 bushels, compared with 150,843,000; barley at 35,317,200 bushels, compared with 19,535,000 bushels, and flax at 10,559,000 bushels, compared with 7,083,000 bushels.

The areas of Jasper Park and Waterton Lakes parks were enlarged during 1913. The former, situated in the Canadian Rockies on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, is now the largest of the Dominion parks, with an area of 4,400 square miles. It is being rapidly developed, and promises to rival Banff in attractions as soon as suitable hotels are built. It contains wonderful canyons, waterfalls and lakes, and also hot springs with a temperature higher than those at Banff.

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

The Last Great West of Canada, viz., the Peace River country, is being rapidly opened up. It is approximately 275 by 300 miles, in Alberta and British Columbia. 14,000 surveyed homesteads are open for settlement.

The Peace River country has 45,000,000 acres of arable land, and 35 per cent. of it is ready for the plow. It has 5,000 settlers. Excellent No. 1 hard wheat is grown. It is the last of the best free land left to the Anglo-Saxon race in the world.

A new kingdom of agricultural richness has been brought into touch with the world's markets in the Peace River country by the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway, which now reaches northwest of Edmonton for over 350 miles.

The first car of wheat shipped out of the Peace River territory was consigned in Nov., 1915, from Varena, 300 miles northwest of Edmonton. It reached Winnipeg, was graded No. 3 northern after a journey down the Peace River to Peace River Landing, thence by rail to Manitoba, 1,200 miles in all.

The principal development in the Peace River country up to the present has taken place in the territory lying between Peace River Landing and Dunvegan, constituting, roughly, an area 50 miles long by 20 miles wide.

The following table illustrates what has taken place in that area in the past seven years without a railway:

	Acres under Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Cattle.	Horses	
Year.	Cultivation.	Bus.	Bus.	Head.	Head	
1908	.... No report.	5,000	4,000	1,360	350	300
1914	.... 4,260	15,749	136,126	7,004	650	500
1913	.... 2,480	24,700	75,519	965	500	400
1915	.... 7,100	45,000	280,000	8,000	1,000	750

CANADA'S WATER POWERS AND WATERWAYS.

Canada possesses a larger amount of potential water power than any country, and twice that of the United States. Estimated at 17,000,000 horse-power, of which only 1,590,500 developed.

The outstanding feature of the power situation in Canada is that, close to all present commercial centres, except only those in the Middle Prairies, there is abundance of dependable water power. Within 70 miles of Winnipeg there is about 500,000 h.p. available energy, of which 60,000 is now developed. Within 50 miles of Calgary there is 48,100 of dependable 24-hour horsepower, of which 15,000 continuous h.p. is now utilized.

There is 31,100 wheel horsepower installed on the Bow River, and transmitted for manufacturing and tram use in Calgary. Of this 15,000 h.p. is available 24 hours, 365 days in the year.

There is at least 48,000 24-hour dependable horsepower available for development on the Bow River, within 50 miles of Calgary.

There is developed and transmitted for use for manufacturing, tram and lighting purposes in Vancouver and New Westminster 60,000 h.p., by the Vancouver Power Company, from its plant at Buntzen Lake.

About 75,000 h.p. water power energy is transmitted and used in Vancouver. This can be increased to at least 350,000 h.p. from power sites near city.

The Western Canada Power Company is developing at its plant on Slave River, 35 miles from Vancouver, 25,000 horsepower, which is transmitted for use in the Coast district. This company's present plant and a further power site on the same river can be increased to allow of a maximum development of 100,000 h.p.

Canada has 450 electric-lighting companies, the larger majority being operated in small towns.

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission plans a \$10,000,000 power scheme by diverting Chippewa Creek to a mile above Brock's Monument.

69 Ontario municipalities are using Hydro-Electric power.

CANADA'S MOUNTAIN WORLD.

Canada has the largest and best Mountain National Parks in the world, thousands of square miles in extent, aptly termed "Sixty Switzerlands in One," exceeding in natural grandeur all other parks in the world.

Canada's Rocky Mountain Park has an area of 1,800 square miles; Yoho Park, an area of 560 square miles, and Glacier Park, area of 468 square miles.

The Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway are annually expending large sums of money opening up new roads, building trails, and making the attractions of the park easy of access.

Banff, the gateway to the Canadian National Park, is one of the most attractive spots in America.

Banff has hot sulphur springs, caves, waterfalls, aviary, museums, animal paddock with eighty buffalo, magnificent drives, boating, fishing, golf links, and many other attractions.

First C.P.R. steamer to reach Vancouver from Yokohama, June 14th, 1887.

The C.P.R. was built in five years, instead of ten, as per contract. Cost over three hundred millions.

Lake Louise, one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, is 34 miles west of Banff.

Field—fifty miles west of Banff—is where the world-famous Canadian Pacific spiral tunnels have been constructed. It is also the centre of remarkable Alpine scenery.

Glacier, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, with an excellent hotel, is a short walk from the Great Glacier, with its nearly forty miles of ice.

Near Glacier also the Canadian Pacific is now working on what will be one of the largest tunnels in America—5½ miles long through Selkirk Mountains.

Nakimu Caves are near Glacier. These immense caverns, formed by water erosion, are claimed by scientists to be 38,400 years old.

At Banff, one of the finest bath-houses on this continent has recently been erected by the Government at the Cave and Basin Hot Springs. It rivals in comfort and appearance the bathhouses of the famous European spas.

ADDITIONAL MOUNTAIN FACTS.

From the Chateau, Lake Louise, a good carriage road leads to the Valley of the Ten Peaks and Moraine Lake, and excellent trails to the Lakes in the Clouds, Victoria Hanging Glacier, Paradise Valley, Saddleback Lookout, Lake O'Hara and numerous other points of interest.

Yoho Valley is reached from Field either direct or via Emerald Lake. From one place near Field seventy glaciers can be counted.



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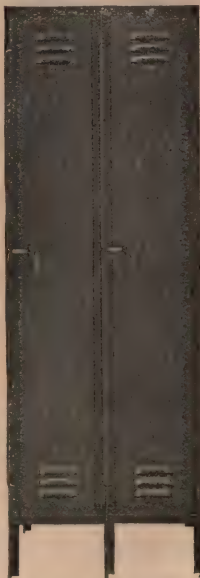
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